

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***People's Republic of China*

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Brezhnev Speaks on SALT; Carter Holds Press Conference	A 1	1/A6
Soviet Reaction to U.S. Decision To Delay on Neutron Bomb [PEOPLE'S DAILY 18 Apr]	A 1	1/A6
Further Neutron Bomb Comment [PEOPLE'S DAILY 24 Apr]	A 3	1/A8

UNITED STATES

Vice Premier Leng Piao Receives U.S. Press Delegation	A 4	1/A9
Trade Deficit for March, Projected Figures for 1978 Noted	A 5	1/A10

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Australian Commerce Minister's Activities During Visit	A 5	1/A10
Arrival in Peking	A 5	1/A10
Talks With Wang Lei [Melbourne]	A 5	1/A10
Wang Lei Potes Minister	A 5	1/A10

SOUTH ASIA

Pakistani Admiral Sharif Departs Peking for Further Tour	A 6	1/A11
PLA's Chang Tsai-chien Potes Pakistan Military Delegation	A 6	1/A11
Chi Peng-fei Meets Sri Lanka Friendship Delegation	A 7	1/A12

EUROPE

NCNA Feature on Government Delegation's Visit to Romania	A 7	1/A12
Group Led by Wang Jun-sheng Holds Bucharest Trade Talks	A 9	1/A14
Visits Yugoslavia	A 10	1/B1
Ulanfu Welcomes Yugoslav Official Cetinic to Peking	A 10	1/B1
Tang Ke Leaves for Visit to European Countries	A 10	1/B1
Communications Minister Yeh Fei Potes Danish Counterpart	A 11	1/B2
Kang Shih-en Meets Minister	A 11	1/B2
Mathematicians Present 'Exciting' Report in London	A 11	1/B2
Sports Federation Gives Banquet for Spanish Sportsman	A 12	1/B3
Chen Hsi-lien Meets Guests	A 12	1/B3
French Prime Minister's Statement on Foreign Policy Noted	A 12	1/B3
Official French Spokesman Denies Neutron Device Tested	A 13	1/B4

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Reportage on Visiting PDNY Prime Minister's Activities	A 14	1/B5
Attends Peking Acrobatic Performance	A 14	1/B5
Visits Mao's Memorial	A 14	1/B5

Continues Talks With Li Hsien-nien	A 14	1/B5
Hua Kuo-feng Meeting	A 14	1/B5
Economic-Technical Agreement Signed	A 15	1/B6
Gives Peking Banquet	A 15	1/B6
Leaves Peking for Shanghai	A 17	1/B8
Meets Peng Chung	A 17	1/B8
PDRY National Front Leader Receives Ambassador in Aden	A 18	1/B9
Kang Shin-an Meets Egyptian Textile Delegation	A 18	1/B9
Good-will Delegation Led by Chang Jui-ai Visits Ethiopia	A 18	1/B10

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Canton Fair Notes 'Taiwan Compatriots in Japan, Etc.'		1/B11
---	--	-------

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reportage, Comment on Drought, Natural Calamities	E 1	1/B12
Emergency Drought Conference	E 1	1/B12
PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial [27 Apr]	E 5	1/B14
Plant Disease, Insect Pests [PEOPLE'S DAILY 10 Apr]	E 4	1/C1
PEOPLE'S DAILY on Mismanagement [10 Apr]	E 4	1/C1
KWANGMING DAILY Urges Modernization of National Defense [12 Apr]	E 5	1/C2
All-China Federation of Trade Unions Executive Meets	E 7	1/C4
Trade Union Leader Comments	E 10	1/C7
Details on Railway Minister's Interview With PEOPLE'S DAILY	E 11	1/C8
PLA Leaders, Units Participate in Patriotic Health Campaign	E 12	1/C9
PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator on College Political Screening [26 Apr]	E 13	1/C10
Doctors Make Progress in Study of Keshan Disease	E 13	1/C10
Scriptwriter Urges 'Diversity of Themes' in Films	E 14	1/C11

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Honan's Liu Chien-hsun Addresses Rally on Gang Criticism	H 1	1/C13
Hapen Leaders Attend Opening of New Bridge in Wuhan	H 4	1/D2

SOUTHWEST REGION

Kweichow Increases Crop Sowing Despite Drought	J 1	1/D3
Tibet Rally Criticizes Gang's Agent, Cites Improved Agriculture	J 1	1/D3
Briefs: Kweichow Industry; Szechwan's Drought Situation; Yunnan Leaders Plant Trees	J 2	1/D4

NORTHEAST REGION

Northeast Region Commemorates Hua's 1977 Visit	L 1	1/D5
Heilungkiang Meeting	L 1	1/D5
Taching Oilfield Rally	L 1	1/D5
Taching Oilfield Article	L 2	1/D6
Kirin Accomplishments Cited	L 5	1/D9
Liaoning Art Performance	L 7	1/D11

NORTHWEST REGION

Shensi Science Conference Concludes April	L 1	1/D12
---	-----	-------

I. 27 Apr 78

3

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

Brzezinski Visit to China Reviewed by Press

N 1

1/D13

HSIN WAN PAO Comment [27 Apr]

N 1

1/D13

TA KUNG PAO Column [27 Apr]

N 1

1/D13

WEN WEI PO Notes European Warnings on U.S. Appeasement [23 Apr]

N 3

1/E1

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GENERAL

BREZHNEV SPEAKS ON SALT; CARTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

OW061810Y Peking NCNA in English 1811 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Apr (HSINHUA)--Leonid I. Brezhnev in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress in Moscow yesterday said that "some progress was made in working out an (U.S.-USSR) agreement on strategic arms limitation" during U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to Moscow. He, however, added that "not all the problems by far have yet been solved" and that the Soviet Union will not accept "certain positions of the American side".

Harping on the same old theme of "detente" and "disarmament", he declared the Kremlin is "in favour of general and complete disarmament". But he had to admit to the fact that talks on disarmament, "now nearly twenty years old, are deadlocked." He reiterated the Kremlin's well-known "disarmament" proposals and said they "will not upset the balance of strength prevailing at present between states." On the situation in Europe, Brezhnev simply denied the Warsaw Pact bloc's military superiority over NATO. Yet, he conceded that military tension in Europe "is especially great and dangerous".

Taking the United States to task over the neutron bomb, he said that President Carter's recent announcement to put off a final decision on the manufacture of the bomb, "of course, does not settle the matter and is at best a half-measure." But taking the President's statement into account, he added, the Soviet Union, too, "will not begin production of neutron arms so long as the United States does not do so. Further developments depend on Washington." Thus, the ball was kicked back to the American side.

On the same day, U.S. President Jimmy Carter said at a televised news conference in Washington: "The statement by Brezhnev concerning the neutron weapon has no significance at all." He noted the Soviet Union "knows the neutron weapon is designed to be used against massive and perhaps overwhelming tank forces." He noted it is the Soviet Union which has built up such forces in Europe. "So the offer by Brezhnev to refrain from building a neutron weapon has no significance in the European theater and he knows this," Carter declared.

SOVIET REACTION TO U.S. DECISION TO DELAY ON NEUTRON BOMB

HKL70511Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 18 Apr 78 p 6 HK

[Unattributed article: "Western Press Comments on Soviet Reaction to U.S. Neutron Bomb Production Deferment"]

[Text] Editor's note: After President Carter announced his decision to defer production of neutron bombs, the Soviet Union not only did not show any "restraint" but continued to exert pressure on the U.S. Government to make it abandon the production and deployment of this weapon. Leaders of West Germany, Britain, Italy and other West European countries supported Carter's decision and demanded similar "restraint" from the Soviet Union, but they too were attacked by Soviet propaganda agencies. Some U.S. and West European newspapers pointed out that the Soviet Union is using America's lack of will to weaken the defense of the West, to win nuclear supremacy and to aggravate its military threat against Western Europe. Excerpts follow: [end of editor's note]

The Soviet Union Has Not Shown Any Restraint

The Chicago TRIBUNE stated editorially:

Carter's decision is a rather serious mistake on the part of the government. This mistake may prove disastrous to future efforts to curb Soviet military developments. Carter's neutron bomb decision needed desperately to be based on how much restraint the Soviets have shown in the past, not on how much they will show in the future. And in the past they have shown no restraint at all. Witness their response to Carter's cancellation of the B-1 bomber. And witness the preponderance of strength they have gained in position to attack Western Europe.

Laying the Foundation for a New Soviet-U.S. Confrontation

On 12 April, the New York TIMES published a special report by David Shipper from Moscow, which read:

President Carter's statement on deferring the deployment of neutron bombs last week did not subdue the conflicts between the USSR and the United States on the problem of this weapon but laid the foundation for a new confrontation on this issue.

Carter said the ultimate decision regarding this weapon will be influenced by the degree to which the Soviet Union shows restraint in its arms program, but the Soviet Union seems to think this is an open challenge for the purpose of propaganda. The Soviet response is to reject again and again the following U.S. proposal: Should the United States decide against the deployment of neutron bombs, the Soviet Union should make corresponding moves, such as not to deploy SS-20 maneuverable missiles in Europe.

Today, the Communist paper PRAVDA and the government paper IZVESTIYA both carry articles sternly refusing any bargaining on the neutron bomb. Soviet leader Brezhnev suggested holding talks on the mutual renunciation of neutron bomb, but did not want to bargain on it together with other weapons. The Soviet Union has not yet been able to manufacture the neutron bomb.

The Soviets have a larger conventional force in Europe than Western countries, with tanks outnumbering the others by three to four times. But the Atlantic alliance has supremacy in nuclear weapons. Nevertheless, military circles in the West have always doubted the dependability of the nuclear deterrent because the Soviet Union knows how much the NATO countries are unwilling to use highly destructive nuclear weapons on or in the vicinity of their own territory.

The USSR's response last year was to reject the U.S. proposal. Compared with the long-range nuclear missiles, the issue of the neutron bomb may appear somewhat secondary in importance. But there is no indication that the uncompromising attitude of the Soviets will ease off.

The Soviet Union Answers With a Box on the Ear

On 11 April, the West German DIE WELT carried a commentary entitled "Answering With a Box on the Ear," which read:

Brezhnev responded very quickly to Jimmy Carter's delay in making a final decision on the production of neutron bomb. His response was what a great statesman would usually do in dealing with one whom he thought very weak. Moscow was not satisfied about this but demonstrated a challenging posture by explicitly announcing that it refused to reduce the Soviet armory (conventional or nuclear weapons) in the hope of persuading

the United States to abandon the production of the neutron bomb. Washington had indicated partial surrender, and Moscow was elated at this victory. Now it is demanding complete surrender from Washington. Carter should have snatched at Brezhnev's words, i.e., take the Soviet refusal of the U.S. proposal as a go-ahead signal for the production of the neutron bomb. At present, Europe agrees with this. Only in this way can the U.S. President revive his battered prestige. To the Soviet leader, this would imply he had pushed too hard. But it is a pity this possibility of amending mistakes and ridding NATO of all ensuing risks might not actually be turned to good account.

The Soviet Union Is Bent on Utilizing America's Lack of Will

On 13 April, the British DAILY TELEGRAPH published an article by its foreign affairs reporter John Miller, which read:

Western diplomats in some capitals feel the leading group of the Soviet Union is now full of confidence and even a bit cocky.

The Kremlin thinks the present government in Washington is a feeble one and it can use a powerful government to contend with Washington. The Soviets were quite surprised that the West merely snorted and stared in anger over their easy victory in Ethiopia.

However, the Political Bureau is pleased to know about President Carter's decision to defer the production of neutron bomb and his hope that the Soviet Union will show "restraint."

Further Neutron Bomb Comment

HK270835Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 24 Apr 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Ssu-ma Ta [0674 7456 6671]: "Neutron, Maniac, Swindler"--a shorter NCNA version was published on p A 1 of the 25 April DAILY REPORT]

[Text] An invisible explosion of an unborn bomb has caused a dispute between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States.

On 7 April, U.S. President Carter announced his decision on putting off production of the neutron bomb. He stated that whether this kind of strategic nuclear weapon would be produced in the future would be determined by the level of "restraint" on the part of the Soviet Union regarding its disposition of weapons and troops in Europe. Taking into consideration the fact that President Carter in July last year demanded authorization from the U.S. Congress to produce neutron bombs, Western public opinion held that this new U.S. decision is doubtlessly a manifest concession to the Soviet Union.

However, this concession has not produced the expected effect. On the contrary, it has aroused a strong response from the Soviet Union and invited a spate of wild bombardment from the Moscow propaganda organ. "Unseemly trick," "an attempt to play tricks," "using the neutron bomb as a bargaining chip," "blackmailing and pressuring the Soviet Union," and giving "a deserved rebuff to the challenge made by neutron bomb advocates." This string of ridicule, derision and curse represents the Kremlin's reply to the White House. The neutron talk between the Soviet Union and the United States is itself a fraud and lipservice, as well as a bargain. The question is: Which of them makes gestures better and plays tricks better? Is it a mutual exchange of equal value, or a deal in which one party gains without losing anything?

TASS said: The United States "should not grab a certain kind of superiority unilaterally." Is it true that in opposing the neutron bomb the Soviet Union does not want to grab "unilateral" superiority and, instead, advocates mutual benefits?

I. 27 Apr 78

A 4

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

In the current military confrontation in Europe between the two military camps, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact bloc have superiority in conventional weapons and troops. They have two or three times as many tanks as the NATO bloc. Western military circles estimate if the Soviet Union launches an offensive on Western Europe and arouses its bloc to invade by employing large numbers of tanks, "it is quite possible they will advance to the Atlantic coast in a few days." Apart from this, the Soviet Union has lately installed SS-20 mobile missiles, aiming them at many West European cities. This missile is 2,000 times more powerful than a neutron bomb. The British TIMES says it is in this situation that the neutron bomb was "designed" to guard against Soviet "intensive attack by means of armored forces." If Soviet tank units stationed in central Europe are the spear of attack, then the neutron bomb is a shield built with strong radiation. The Soviet Union only allows itself to possess a spear but refuses to allow other people to have a shield. The reason is it fears the United States and Western Europe will use this weapon to offset its obvious superiority in tanks, guns and troops.

In the contention between the Soviet Union and the United States, Moscow has never done business at a loss. It feels it has suffered a loss even if it fails to gain anything. How can it "restrain" itself? No wonder U.S. Senator Byrd said: "It is naive thinking" to hold the Soviet Union will "make a similar response" to the U.S. "unilateral" action of putting off production of the neutron bomb.

TASS also says: The neutron bomb is a "brutal weapon," and the neutron maniacs are like the "maniacs in an insane asylum," so it is necessary to "oppose the use of neutron bomb in killing." What a man of principles! How merciful!

However, as far as killing is concerned, the hydrogen bomb, the atom bomb and the neutron bomb are nuclear weapons. In them, what is the difference between humanity and brutality? If humanity is really upheld, these bombs should all be banned and destroyed. If that unborn neutron bomb of the United States, which kills men but spares materials, is brutal, can Soviet guided missiles and nuclear bombs, which destroy both men and materials, be more humane? A neutron bomb is equivalent to only 1,000 tons of high explosives. It kills people within 800 meters. But, each multiple independent warhead of the Soviet SS-20 guided missile is as powerful as 1 million tons of explosives, and the scope of explosion extends as far as a few hundred kilometers. What a striking difference between these two weapons. Which of them kills more people and is more destructive? Once the Soviet Union starts its war machine, this kind of guided missile will fly to Western Europe, reducing the Eiffel Tower in Paris, the churches in London, the paintings in Florence and the castles in Munich to ashes, and Western Europe will become a sea of flames. Will the holy disciples of Moscow then flaunt the flag of "humanitarianism" and go to save the souls of the survivors in Western Europe? Who believes in this fraud of the Soviet Union?

In this rather heated dispute over the neutron bomb, people see the swindlers of the Kremlin and not the "maniacs in an insane asylum"!

UNITED STATES

VICE PREMIER KENG PIAO RECEIVES U.S. PRESS DELEGATION

OW261643Y Peking NCNA in English 1623 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Apr (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Keng Piao met and had a friendly conversation this afternoon with a U.S. press group led by Miss Blanche Schleier. Chien Chi-chen, director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, was present at the occasion. The U.S. press group, comprising 13 people, arrived here on April 23.

1. 27 Apr 78

A 5

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TRADE DEFICIT FOR MARCH, PROJECTED FIGURES FOR 1978 NOTED

OW270834Y Peking NCNA in English 0815 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Apr (HSINHUA)--The United States registered a 2.78 billion dollar trade deficit last March, said an announcement of the Commerce Department yesterday, according to a Washington report. The March figure, though lower than the February figure of 4.5 billion dollars, represents U.S. trade imbalance for the 22nd consecutive month. The reduction in oil import last month to 3.12 billion dollars--423 million dollars less than in the previous month--was one of the factors that brought the trade deficit down. The 1978 first quarter trade deficit now stands at 9.68 billion dollars, far higher than 6.21 billion dollars for the same period last year. U.S. trade deficit would rise from 31.2 billion dollars last year to 35 billion dollars in 1978, according to forecasts in a REUTERS dispatch yesterday.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCE MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES DURING VISIT

Arrival in Peking

OW251604Y Peking NCNA in English 1526 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Apr (HSINHUA)--Mr. Phillip R. Lynch, the Australian minister for industry and commerce, arrived in Peking by air this afternoon for a friendship visit to China. He was greeted at the airport by Wang Lei and Jen Chuan-sheng, the Chinese minister and vice-minister of commerce respectively, and by leading members of departments concerned within the Ministries of Commerce, Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, and the metallurgical industry. Australian Ambassador to China C.G. Woodard, Mrs. Woodard and other embassy officials were also on hand.

Talks With Wang Lei

OW270446Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Strong hopes that Australia can sell technology and technical services to China were expressed today by the minister for industry and commerce, Mr Lynch. He was speaking in Peking after a meeting with the Chinese minister for commerce, Mr Wang Lei. Mr Lynch said also that China's economic plan offered many opportunities for Australia to sell natural resources to China by 1980. Radio Australia's Peking correspondent Warren Duncan believes Mr Lynch will place particular emphasis on the prospect of Australian engineering firms selling China both technology and technical services in the design and process areas. Tonight Mr Lynch is being given a welcome banquet in the Great Hall of the People.

Wang Lei Fetes Minister

OW261701Y Peking NCNA in English 1522 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Apr (HSINHUA)--Wang Lei, the Chinese minister of commerce, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Mr. Phillip R. Lynch, the Australian minister for industry and commerce, and Mrs. Lynch. In their toasts at the banquet which was conducted in a friendly atmosphere, Minister Wang Lei and Minister Lynch were pleased to agree that there is wide scope for the development of Sino-Australian friendship.

01 7 Apr 78

A 6

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

and he went on to say that friendly contacts between the two governments have increased and the friendship has expanded in recent years, thanks to their joint efforts. He stressed that Mr. Lynch's visit to China would help further develop bilateral relations, and that the two sides had had a wide-ranging exchange of views on issues of common interest. "This will help promote mutual understanding and contribute to the deepening of relations between the two countries," he added.

In reply, Minister Lynch said that their visit is another symbol of the continuing enhancement of the friendship and mutual understanding between the two governments and peoples. "I hope that my visit to China may serve to indicate some of the means by which and fields in which Australia's cooperation with China might benefit our two countries," he added. The Australian minister pointed out: "We have already laid strong foundations for our relationship in trade, industry, agriculture and science, as well as in the wide range of cultural fields."

Other guests at the banquet were Australian Ambassador to China C.G. Woodard, N.A. Woodard and embassy officials. Present also were Jen Chuan-sheng, Chinese vice-minister of commerce; Tsui Chun, vice-minister of foreign trade; Liu Hsueh-hsin, vice-minister of the metallurgical industry; and leading members of other departments concerned.

SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTANI ADMIRAL SHARIF DEPARTS PEKING FOR FURTHER TOUR

WM261932Y Peking NCNA in English 1510 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Apr (HSINHUA)--Admiral Mohammad Sharif, chief of staff of the navy of Pakistan, Begum Sharif and other members of his party left here by special plane this afternoon for a friendship visit to the cities accompanied by Yang Kuo-yu, chief of staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Navy. Accompanying Admiral and Begum Sharif on the visit were Pakistan Ambassador to China Muntaz Ali Alvie and his wife, M.A.K. Qureshi, the naval attache of the Pakistan Embassy in China, and his wife.

Seeing the guests off at the airport were Wang Wan-lin, deputy naval commander of the PLA; Li Chung-chi, deputy commander of the PLA Peking Garrison; and Liu Chun-pei, deputy department director of the Foreign Ministry. On hand also were Mohammad Abul Fazl, minister of the Pakistan Embassy in China, Group Captain Mohammad Ashraf Chaudhry, air attache, and other embassy officials. While in Peking, Admiral and Begum Sharif and other members of his party paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall. They also visited a division of the PLA Peking Garrison, watched a display of military skills and visited the Palace Museum and the Summer Palace.

PLA'S CHANG TSAI-CHIEN FETES PAKISTAN MILITARY DELEGATION

WM261816Y Peking NCNA in English 1752 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Apr (HSINHUA)--Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a Pakistani National Defence College team led by M. Bashir Khan Babar, with Ijaz Hussain as its deputy leader.

The Pakistan National Defence College is its country's highest military training institution. It has sent delegations to China on many occasions and forged a profound friendship with the Chinese people. The Chinese and Pakistan friends were very happy to meet again this evening. At the banquet which was conducted in a warm, friendly atmosphere, Chang Tsai-chien and M. Bashir Khan Babar proposed toasts to the continuing development of the traditional friendship between the two peoples. Present were Brigadier Iqbal M. Sharif, defence and army attache, and Counsellor Zahir Ali of the Pakistan Embassy in China.

Attending the banquet were Yang Chen, deputy commandant of the PLA Military Academy; Ren Mai, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence; Wan Chao-fu, deputy chief of staff of the PLA Navy headquarters; and Chang Chung, deputy chief of staff of the PLA Air Force headquarters.

The Pakistan National Defence College team arrived in Peking by air this morning for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence. They were greeted at the airport by Yang Chen and by Minister Mohammad Abul Fazl and Brigadier Iqbal M. Sharif of the Pakistan Embassy in China.

CHI PENG-FEI MEETS SRI LANKA FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW241446Y Peking NCNA in English 1301 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Apr (HSINHUA)--Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met with the delegation of the Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association led by M.C. Chandrasena, vice-president of the association, with K. Ananda Gunatilleke, secretary-general of the association, as its deputy leader. The Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association was founded in 1952. Since then, the considerable amount of work it has undertaken to promote friendly relations between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples has taken various forms.

Chi Peng-fei extended a warm welcome to the delegation on its China visit, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the members. C. Mahendran, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Sri Lanka Embassy in China, was present. Among others present at the occasion were Yang Chi and Kuo Tung-chun, vice-president and deputy secretary-general of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, respectively. The delegation will shortly leave Peking to visit southern parts of China before returning home.

EUROPE

NCNA FEATURE ON GOVERNMENT DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ROMANIA

OW262034Y Peking NCNA in English 1605 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Feature by NCNA correspondents: "Vigorous Life, Impressive Successes--Reminiscences of Chinese Government Delegation to Romania"]

[Text] Peking, 26 Apr (HSINHUA)--"They have a truly vigorous life and have achieved impressive successes." These are the words spoken in mid-April by the Chinese vice-premier, Chen Mu-hua, while leading a Chinese Government delegation on a nine-day friendly visit to Romania.

April is spring-time in Romania, a season characterized by its bright green grass and brilliant flowers. It was during this season that the Chinese delegation visited friendly Romania, bringing with them expressions of the profound friendship felt by the Chinese people for their Romanian brothers.

Romania is a beautiful and rich country and the Romanian people have a glorious revolutionary tradition and an outstanding national culture. Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian people have achieved outstanding successes in their socialist construction. During their visit, the Chinese guests witnessed the Romanian people's soaring enthusiasm for labour, their selfless revolutionary spirit employed in the realization of the targets set by the 11th congress and the national conference of the Romanian Communist Party for the speedy development of the national economy, and their resolve and confidence in their ability to bring about changes in the appearance of their country.

Before liberation Romania was labelled "Europe's corner of backwardness". Now, this label has been cast into the dustbin of history by the Romanian people.

During their visit, the Chinese delegation twice held cordial and friendly talks with a delegation from the Romanian Government. They exchanged views on the further development of bilateral cooperation in economic, trade, scientific and technological areas. The talks were fruitful and productive and have added lustre to Sino-Romanian friendship and cooperation. When Comrade Ceausescu warmly received Chen Mu-hua and other members of the delegation on the eve of their departure, he congratulated China on her determination to turn herself into a socialist power by the end of this century through modernization in industry, agriculture, science and technology and national defence.

In recent years, China and Romania have made steady progress in economic cooperation and the volume of bilateral trade has increased from year to year. The people of the two countries have assisted and supported each other in the cause of socialist construction.

When the Chinese delegation visited factories and other industrial establishments in Romania, the Romanian workers lined the roads to form long corridors of friendship. Romanian girls dressed in beautiful national costumes presented tulips and pinks to the Chinese vice-premier. Despite the language barrier, the Romanian people made known their welcome to their Chinese friends through smiles and applause. By supporting and encouraging each other, the Chinese and Romanian people have established a fighting friendship in their protracted revolutionary struggles. During their short stay in the country, the Chinese guests lived as happily as in their own home.

While in Romania, the Chinese delegation visited some 20 industrial and agricultural establishments and social and cultural institutions in Bucharest, Dolj, Gorj, Brasov, Constanta and Galati. The progressive development of the Romanian economy has left an indelible impression on the Chinese guests. It should be noted that Romania is renowned throughout the world for its rapid industrial development.

The immense changes, impressive successes and new appearance have not been attained with ease but through arduous labour. In the period from 1951 to 1976, the growth in Romania's industrial output averaged 12.9 per cent annually. For the past ten odd years, swift development has been made in the iron and steel, machine-building, power and chemical industries.

I. 27 Apr 78

A 9

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Last year, Romania produced more than 11 million tons of steel, an average of half a ton per capita. A total of 60,000 million kilowatt hours of electricity were generated in the country last year. This is more than 2,700 kilowatt hours of electricity for every Romanian. Rapid growth also took place in the Romanian chemical industry from 1950 to 1975. Its output value sustained a 112-fold increase. Its annual increment rate averaged 20.8 percent. As a result, the value of Romania's chemical output ranks tenth in the world. Great importance has also been attached by the Romanian Communist Party and government to the development of the machine-building industry. From 1971 to 1975, the average annual output value of this industry rose by 18.4 percent. On average, there was about one ton of grain for every Romanian last year. All this is evidence of the great changes which have taken place in Romania.

While developing its own national scientific research, Romania at the same time pays close attention to the study and introduction of sophisticated technology from abroad. It has made energetic efforts to organize exports and has imported equipment and raw materials in order to build its own industrial systems independently.

The factories and enterprises the Chinese delegation visited have their own affiliated research and design institutes. These make new equipment, develop techniques and technologies in order to raise continually the quality of the products they produce. Now, most of the equipment needed can be produced in Romania itself to meet domestic consumption and only a small number of rare instruments are imported.

The Romanian people not only dare to fight against difficulties but have also achieved remarkable results while so doing. Since the early seventies, the country has been hit by natural disasters. On March 4 last year, for example, a strong earthquake hit both southern and eastern Romania, causing heavy loss of life and damage to property. The hegemonic intimidation and impacts of the capitalist economic crisis must also be taken into account. The Romanian people, however, have not been cowed by their misfortunes. By displaying their unparalleled heroic strength, they overcame one difficulty after another and maintained substantial growth and development in their national economy.

Through its visit to Romania, the Chinese delegation has not only made a contribution to the brotherly friendship and revolutionary unity between the two parties, governments and peoples of China and Romania but has gained much invaluable experience from the Romanian people as well.

GROUP LED BY WANG JUN-SHENG HOLDS BUCHAREST TRADE TALKS

0W270728Y Peking NCNA in English 0716 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Apr (HSINHUA)--The third session of the Sino-Romanian joint commission for foreign trade met here from April 20 to 25.

The session examined the implementation of the trade protocol for the current year and the possibility of expanding goods exchange.

The Chinese Government trade delegation led by Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade, which attended the session left here for Belgrade yesterday evening.

1. 47 Apr 78

A 10

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Visits Yugoslavia

04270810Y Peking NCNA in English 0803 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government trade delegation arrived here today to attend the 3rd session of the Sino-Yugoslav mixed trade commission and pay a friendly visit to this country.

The delegation was led by Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade, with Kao Lu as deputy leader.

Welcoming it at the railway station were representatives of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade and for Foreign Affairs. Kang Chi-min, chargé d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, was also present.

ULANFU WELCOMES YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL CETINIC TO PEKING

04270828Y Peking NCNA in English 0818 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Apr (HSINHUA)--A friendship delegation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance of the Working People led by Narin Cetinic, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and acting chairman of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance of the Working People, arrived here by air this morning for a friendly visit to China.

Ulanfu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, shook hands with Acting Chairman Narin Cetinic and extended a warm welcome to the Yugoslav comrades. Present at the airport were also Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chiao Shih, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Also present were Yugoslav Ambassador to China Milojko Drulovic, and his wife, and officials of the Yugoslav Embassy here.

TANG KO LEAVES FOR VISIT TO EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

04251712Y Peking NCNA in English 1637 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Apr (HSINHUA)--A delegation from the Chinese iron and steel industry led by Tang ko, minister of metallurgical industry, with Hsieh Pei-i, vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission, as its advisor left here by air today to visit Austria, Britain, West Germany, France and the Netherlands.

They were seen off at the airport by Yeh Chih-chiang, Hsu Chih and Liu Hsueh-hsin, vice-ministers of the metallurgical industry; Chang Pail-fa, vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission; Sung Chih-kuang, assistant foreign minister; and Hsu Liang-tu, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission.

On hand also were diplomatic officials of the embassies of Austria, Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the Netherlands in China.

I. 27 Apr 78

A 11

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER YEH FEI METS DANISH COUNTERPART

OW241640Y Peking NCNA in English 1623 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Apr (HSINHUA)--Yeh Fei, the Chinese minister of communications, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Kjeld Olesen, the Danish minister of public works and communications, and his party. Danish Ambassador to China Kjeld Wilhelm Mortensen and his wife were present. Sung Chih-kuang, the Chinese assistant foreign minister, were among those present at the occasion.

In their toasts at the banquet, Yeh Fei and Kjeld Olesen pointed out that in recent years, the friendly cooperative relations between China and Denmark have seen constant development. Though they have different social systems, the two countries have cooperated effectively in many spheres. They expressed hope that the two countries would further cooperate in the communications field. Minister Kjeld Olesen and his party arrived in Peking today after completing their visits to Canton, Shanghai and Hangchow.

Kang Shin-en Meets Minister

OW262008Y Peking NCNA in English 1624 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Apr (HSINHUA)--Kang Shih-en, the Chinese vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a friendly conversation this afternoon with Mr. Kjeld Olesen, the Danish minister of public works and communications, Mrs. Olesen and other members of his party. Danish Ambassador to China Mr. Kjeld Wilhelm Mortensen was present. Also present were Yeh Fei, the Chinese minister of communications, and Sung Chih-kuang, assistant foreign minister.

MATHEMATICIANS PRESENT 'EXCITING' REPORT IN LONDON

OW262003Y Peking NCNA in English 1717 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] London, 25 Apr (HSINHUA)--The young Chinese mathematicians, Yang Lo and Chang Kuang-hou yesterday gave reports on the value distribution theory of functions at the Imperial College of Science and Technology here to the warm appreciation of the audience. They came to Britain for a visit and academic exchanges at the invitation of Professor W.K. Hayman, member of the British Royal Society and a well-known mathematician of the Imperial College of Science and Technology. Earlier, from April 10 to 14 they had attended an international symposium on analysis in Zurich.

In their reports entitled "Some Results on the Value Distribution Theory of Entire and Meromorphic Functions" and "Research Into Relations Between Deficient Values, Asymptotic Values and Julia Directions of Entire and Meromorphic Functions", delivered in English, they gave a brief account of the concrete and closed relations between "deficient values" and "singular directions".

Most of the listeners were professors and doctors of mathematics and scientists and educationists doing research in the value distribution theory of functions. The creative research work of the two Chinese mathematicians aroused lively interest. They answered many questions raised in the course of their reports, and they won warm applause when they concluded their reports.

1. 27 Apr 78

A 12

PHC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Yan Fu and Chang Kuang-hou in their
the team, and the other is "extremely exciting". He noted that the research
conducted by the Chinese mathematicians was the same as he and his colleagues had been
conducting for a long time and therefore the achievements of their Chinese colleagues
could promote their research.

In the afternoon, Yan Fu and Chang Kuang-hou had discussions with Professor J.B. Baer
of the Imperial College of Science and Technology and Dr. J.B. Anderson of University
College. Dr. Anderson presented the Chinese mathematicians an advance copy of the
article "The Size of the Set on Which a Meromorphic Function is Large" written by
himself and Albert Baernstienli, and a reproduction of the manuscript of the article
"The Spherical Derivative of Meromorphic Functions with Relatively Few Poles" written
by himself and Professor Clunie. Tang Lo and Chang Kuang-hou presented the British
mathematicians copies of their theses.

The mathematicians of both countries expressed the wish for closer contacts and coopera-
tion and that common efforts be made to achieve greater results in the research into
the value distribution theory of functions.

SPORTS FEDERATION GIVES BANQUET FOR SPANISH SPORTSMAN

00031549Y Peking NCHA in English 1201 GMT 22 Apr 78 OK

[Text] Peking, 23 Apr (HSINHUA)--The All-China Sports Federation gave a banquet here
at noon today in honour of J.A. Samaranch, friendly personage of Spanish sports circles,
and vice-president of the International Olympic Committee, Mrs Samaranch and his party.
Present at the banquet were Wang Meng, minister in charge of the Physical Culture
and Sports Commission, and Lu Chin-tung, leading member, and Sung Chung, Secretary-
General, of the All-China Sports Federation. Before the banquet, Minister Wang Meng
met and had a friendly conversation with J.A. Samaranch. J.A. Samaranch and his party
arrived here yesterday.

Chen Hsi-lieh Meets Guests

001136Y Peking NCHA in English 1301 GMT 24 Apr 78 OK

[Text] Peking, 24 Apr (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lieh met and had a friendly
conversation here this afternoon with J.A. Samaranch, friendly personage of the Spanish
sports circles and vice-president of the International Olympic Committee, Mrs. Samaranch
and members of his party. Present at the occasion were Wang Meng, minister in charge
of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Lu Chin-tung, leading member of the
All-China Sports Federation. The Spanish guests are scheduled to leave China shortly.
During their stay in China they have visited Peking and Shanghai.

FRENCH PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON FOREIGN POLICY NOTED

0011878 Peking NCHA in English 1701 GMT 21 Apr 78 OK

[Text] Paris, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--Prime Minister Raymond Barre yesterday presented to the
French National Assembly a statement expounding his new government's general policy
and asked for a vote of confidence. The National Assembly approved today the new
government in a vote of confidence after a two-day debate.

1. 27 Apr 78

A 13

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Barre said in his statement that after the National Assembly elections: "A solid majority can support the action of the president of the republic and his government."

On foreign policy of the French Government, Barre said: "France will make efforts to propose for a reasonable and effective solution to problems which affect one way or another the international community."

He added: "We wish to have a confederation of Europe in which the European Council decides the orientation of this community in respect of the sovereignty of every state and in which the assembly whose powers are defined in the Rome treaty, to be elected in 1979 through universal suffrage, gives the people of the community the possibility of taking a more active part in the great cause of the construction of the European union." "The government considers relations of cooperation and friendship between France and West Germany are the cornerstone of this union," he stated.

Stressing determination to safeguard France's independence and continue its independent defence policy, Barre said: "The efforts for giving priority to our defense will be pursued relentlessly, never for a moment relaxing our vigilance. Our nuclear forces will be maintained effectively and reliably. Our other forces, especially the fleet, will be reinforced and modernized."

He declared that his country continues to be a loyal member of the NATO alliance. However, its decision of withdrawal from the NATO integrated military organisation is "irreversible," he said.

On France's foreign relations, he noted: "Since 1964, France has unceasingly intensified its relations with the People's Republic of China in all fields." He also said France will strengthen its cooperation with the Soviet Union and East European countries.

The prime minister devoted a great part of his policy statement to the economic policy of the new government. He said: "Being conscious of the difficulties with which our country must confront, we should make efforts to redress our economy."

He said: "The government will seek a growth as high as possible, compatible with the regaining of equilibrium in our balance of payments. This will be done by supporting consumption, stimulating investment and promoting the growth of our exports."

OFFICIAL FRENCH SPOKESMAN DENIES NEUTRON DEVICE TESTED

OWP50750Y Peking NENA in English 0717 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 24 Apr (HSINHUA)--The spokesman of the French Presidency, Andre Arnaud, today denied France had exploded a neutron device.

Last week, French press and radio reports said France had exploded a neutron device on Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific. Commenting on this, Andre Arnaud said that "no such test has taken place."

1. 27 Apr 78

A 14

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON VISITS APR 26

REPORTAGE ON VISITS APR 26 MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES

Attends Peking Acrobatic Performance

WZ5116Y Peking NCNA in English 1549 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Apr (HSINHUA)--Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hama, the prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and the government delegation he is leading attended an acrobatic performance by the Peking Acrobatic Troupe here this evening. Accompanying the distinguished guests at the performance were Hu Chueh-wen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister; and Chia Ting, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir received a standing ovation when he entered the smaller auditorium in the Great Hall of the People accompanied by Hu Chueh-wen. In a spirit of friendship the acrobats entertained the distinguished guests with spectacular displays. Trainees from Democratic Yemen who are learning acrobatics in China also performed this evening and were warmly applauded.

At the end of the performance, accompanied by Hu Chueh-wen, Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir went on stage to shake hands with the acrobats and presented them with a basket of flowers, congratulating them on their success. The performance was arranged by the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. This afternoon, the prime minister and other distinguished guests from Democratic Yemen visited the Great Wall accompanied by Chia Ting.

Visits Mao's Memorial

OW260824Y Peking NCNA in English 0724 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Apr (HSINHUA)--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, paid respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall this morning. He was accompanied by Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir observed a silence and laid a wreath before the statue of Chairman Mao. The silk ribbon on the wreath was inscribed "Eternal glory to the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung." With the prime minister was the government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by him.

Continues Talks With Li Hsien-nien

OW260812Y Peking NCNA in English 0740 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Apr (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, continued their talks here this morning.

Hua Kuo-feng Meeting

OW261510Y Peking NCNA in English 1503 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Apr (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

1. 27 Apr 78

A 15

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Speaking of the situation in Africa, Chairman Hua said: Since the war, Africa has woken up to a great extent. The African people have stood up. However, hegemonism and imperialism have not reconciled themselves to that fact; hegemonists and imperialists always seek to sow dissension and create contradictions. He also pointed out that through struggles, the general trend is for the people to become still wider awake, to become still more united. The African people and the Arab people will surely become masters of their own countries and solve their own problems. This trend cannot be resisted.

Present on the occasion were Huang Hua, the Chinese foreign minister, and Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister.

Prior to the conversation, Chairman Hua was photographed with Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir and members of the government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Among the distinguished guests photographed were Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, minister of construction; Mahmud Sa'id Madhi, minister of trade and supply; 'Abdallah Ahmad Bakayr, minister of health; and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of Democratic Yemen Embassy in China Shafiq Muhammad Salih.

Also included in the group were Cheng To-pin, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

Economic-Technical Agreement Signed

0261633Y Peking NCNA in English 1626 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Apr (HSINHUA)--An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was signed here this evening.

The prime minister of the Democratic Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony.

Cheng Fei, Chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, the Democratic Yemen minister of construction, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Gives Peking Banquet

0261747Y Peking NCNA in English 1728 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Apr (HSINHUA)--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, gave a grand return banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Among the guests were Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council; Hu Chueh-wen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, foreign minister; Yang Li-kung, minister of agriculture and forestry; and Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The national flags of China and Democratic Yemen hung side by side in the banquet hall.

Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave speeches at the banquet.

Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: "Through this visit to your friendly country, we have had a chance to see the great achievements of the Chinese people." "We sincerely wish the Chinese people greater successes in pursuing happiness, prosperity and strength," he added.

The prime minister continued: "We have held two rounds of talks with you over yesterday and today. Our official talks have been candid and friendly, and we exchanged views and opinions on the bilateral relations between our two governments, on the enhancement of the solid friendship between our two peoples and on the Arab situation and the international situation as a whole."

Speaking of the meeting with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, he said that it was a cordial one. "We appreciate the fact that Chairman Hua and other Chinese comrades attach importance to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between China and the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen."

Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: "Based on the decisions of the eleventh national congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the Fifth National People's Congress adopted a number of resolutions which embody your victories. Since our visit takes place in the wake of these victories, we would like to extend our warm congratulations to the Chinese people and Chinese statesmen, in the first instance to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, who, holding aloft the banner of Chairman Mao and following the policies of Premier Chou En-lai, is committed to the realization of the Chinese people's aspiration to make China a powerful, modern socialist country."

"We have witnessed the progress of the Chinese people and felt their desire to develop relations between China and Democratic Yemen. All this has left a positive impression on us," he concluded.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: "Today, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with his excellency the prime minister. In the last few days, our two sides held sincere and friendly talks on international issues of common concern and on ways to further strengthen the amicable relations and cooperation between our two countries and good results were achieved. Our two sides also signed a new agreement on economic and technical cooperation. All this is of great significance to the enhancement of the friendship between our two peoples and further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

"During his excellency's visit, he spoke highly of China and the Chinese people and warmly praised China's modest aid to Democratic Yemen. We take all this as an encouragement to us. Both our countries are developing countries. We always maintain that aid is mutual. The Chinese people and the people of Democratic Yemen, the other Arab countries and Palestine have always sympathized with and supported each other and maintained a profound militant friendship in our protracted struggles. We sincerely hope that this militant friendship will continue to develop and grow in strength. Our friends may rest assured that the Chinese Government and people will always remain your reliable friends and brothers in the struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples against imperialism, big-power hegemonism and Israeli Zionism."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien asked Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, upon his return, to convey to the people of Democratic Yemen the friendly sentiments and sincere greetings of the Chinese people.

I. 27 Apr 78

A 17

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of China and Democratic Yemen.

Other guests at the banquet included leading members of other government departments, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Ho Ying, Cheng To-pin, Cheng Fei, Pan Chi, Chou Wei-chih, Li Chi-tao, Tan Yun-ho, Lu Chin-tung, Wang Cheng-mei, Yang Chia-hsiang, Li Lien-ching, An Kang, Chia Ting and Yang Chi.

Also present were members of the government delegation of Democratic Yemen led by Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Democratic Yemen Embassy in China Shafiq Muhammad Salih, his wife and embassy officials. Diplomatic envoys to China of various countries attended the banquet.

Leaves Peking for Shanghai

OW270226Y Peking NCNA in English 0155 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Apr (HSINHUA)--'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and the government delegation he is leading left here for Shanghai by special plane this morning in the company of Yang Li-kung, Chinese minister of agriculture and forestry.

They were given a warm send-off at the airport by Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council; Pu Chueh-wen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister; Cheng To-pin, vice-minister of foreign trade; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; as well as several thousand people of the Chinese capital.

A grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of China and Democratic Yemen. The military band played the national anthems of Democratic Yemen and China. Accompanied by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. When the prime minister waved farewell to the well-wishers, people danced or waved bouquets and colourful ribbons, acclaiming the new development of the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

Present at the airport were diplomatic officials of the Democratic Yemen Embassy and Democratic Yemen students in Peking and diplomatic envoys of other countries to China. Shafiq Muhammad Salih, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Democratic Yemen Embassy in China, is in the company of the prime minister on his visit to Shanghai. Among those in the company of the prime minister are also Cheng Yuan-hsing, deputy director of the West Asian and North African Affairs Department, and Liu Hua, deputy director of the Protocol Department, of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Meets Peng Chung

OW270900Y Peking NCNA in English 0048 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 27 Apr (HSINHUA)--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and the government delegation he is leading arrived here by special plane this morning in the company of Yang Li-kung, minister of agriculture and forestry.

1. 27 Apr 78

A 18

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

They were given a warm welcome at the airport by Peng Chung and Yen Yu-min, second vice-chairman and vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, leading members of departments concerned and 2,000 local people.

Shanghai was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of China and Democratic Yemen today. The main streets were decorated with coloured flags and slogans of welcome. The Hungchiao Airport flew the national flags of China and Democratic Yemen.

The airport was a scene of jubilation when the special plane arrived. Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the other distinguished guests alighted from the plane amid the beating of gongs and drums. Peng Chung and others stepped up and warmly shook hands with them. The welcomers waved bouquets, and boys and girls, in their holiday best, danced to gay music, expressing the Shanghai people's profound sentiments for the people of Democratic Yemen. Later, Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the other distinguished guests visited the Shanghai industrial exhibition in the company of Peng Chung.

PDRY NATIONAL FRONT LEADER RECEIVES AMBASSADOR IN ADEN

OW261938Y Peking NCNA in English 1509 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Aden, 25 Apr (HSINHUA)--'Abd al-Fattal Isma'il, secretary general of the Unified National Front Political Organization and president of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, today received Chinese Ambassador Huang Shih-hsieh and had a friendly talk with him.

KANG SHIH-EN MEETS EGYPTIAN TEXTILE DELEGATION

OW241656Y Peking NCNA in English 1610 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Apr (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en this afternoon met with the textile delegation from Egypt led by Hassan Muhammad Salim, general secretary of the textile industries sector, the Ministry of Industry. The delegation is composed of Egyptian textile technicians, who are all visiting China for the first time.

Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Egyptian friends and extended a warm welcome to them. He said: "Egypt is renowned throughout the world for its long-staple fibre cotton; she has lengthy experience in the textile industry; we should learn from you."

Engineer Salim thanked the Chinese vice-premier for the hospitality accorded to his delegation during their visit to China. He said that the delegation's current visit to China will help increase the mutual understanding and friendship of the two countries.

Ismat 'Abd al-Qasim al-Qadi and Ra'uf Muhammad 'Ali, the counsellor and commercial counsellor of the Egyptian Embassy in Peking, were present.

Also present were Chen Wei-chi, vice-minister of the textile industry, and Yen Pei-te, Chang Chou-ping and Wang Chen-chien, leading members of departments within the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, light industry and the textile industry.

I. 27 Apr 78

A 13

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GOOD-WILL DELEGATION LED BY CHANG JUI-AI VISITS ETHIOPIA

OW250905Y Peking NCNA in English 0720 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW

["Feature" by NCNA correspondent]

[Excerpts] Peking, 23 Apr (HSHINHUA)--A veteran of the war of resistance against Japan, a worker from the Tachai oilfield, a peasant from the famous Tachai agricultural brigade and other representatives of the Chinese people formed a delegation to pay a friendship visit to Ethiopia this month. Led by Chang Jui-ai, deputy director of the General Administration of the Civil Aviation of China (CAAC), the delegation took off onboard the airliner which made the inaugural trip in the CAAC's regular Peking-Addis Ababa flight. Thus, the CAAC spanned its first air bridge of friendship to the Continent of Africa.

After a stopover at Karachi, the emissaries of friendship of the Chinese people arrived at the Addis Ababa airport on the morning of April 1. They were greeted by Beyene Desta, director-general of the Ethiopian Civil Aviation Administration; Taferesse Ayalew, general manager of the Ethiopian Airlines; and other Ethiopian friends who congratulated them on the success of the flight.

At the cocktail party given by Beyene in honour of the delegation in the evening, Taferesse had a lively chat with his old acquaintance Chang Jui-ai. Clinking glasses with some Chinese women delegates, Beyene said: "China is a great country. I would very much like to visit it some day." "You are most welcome," they replied.

They then paid glowing tribute to Ethiopia as a great nation since ancient times and to the Ethiopian people as lovers of independence and freedom who had fought long and hard against colonialism and the fascist aggressors. "The Ethiopian people are good friends of the Chinese people," one of them said.

In reply, Beyene said: "The Chinese people are our friends too. They don't just pay lipservice. Neither do they talk one thing, while doing something else. They are honest, sincere and trustworthy."

The Chinese visitors were later received by Ato Yusuf Ahmed, minister of transport and communications, and also by the mayor of Addis Ababa, Alemu Abebe. Both talked cordially with them.

Many Ethiopian friends like to read Chairman Mao's works and remember his remarks praising the Ethiopian people for their struggle against fascism.

Many Ethiopian friends had a vivid memory of the late Premier Chou En-lai who visited Ethiopia 14 years ago and sowed the seeds of friendship between the two countries. They could still remember his face, how he smiled and how he spoke.

The Chinese visitors were told that Ethiopians, especially the young people, were very fond of seeing Chinese films which helped them to be acquainted with new China and its people. They would like to make friends with the Chinese.

Through extensive contacts with Ethiopian friends, members of the Chinese goodwill delegation are convinced that steadily increasing friendly contacts between the two countries will deepen the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

1. 27 Apr 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

C 1

CANTON FAIR PETES 'TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS IN JAPAN, U.S.'

OW221/10Y Peking NCNA in English 1623 GMT 22 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 22 Apr (HSINHUA)--A reception was given for Taiwan compatriots in Japan and the United States and for representatives of Overseas Chinese at the China export commodities fair here yesterday evening.

Speaking at the reception, fair Chairman Wang Shou-tao said that Chairman Mao and Premier Chou in their lifetimes had taken a great interest in Taiwan compatriots. To liberate Taiwan and reunify the motherland is their behest and also a common aspiration of all Chinese people, including those in Taiwan.

"We are determined, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, to broaden the revolutionary united front, activate all positive factors and work hard to make China a great powerful socialist state, work hard to liberate Taiwan and reunify the motherland," he declared.

In their speeches, representatives of Taiwan compatriots in Japan and the U.S. and of Overseas Chinese said this trip to the motherland showed them the country's new look, with the people working hard for the four modernizations and the whole country full of vitality. All this was very encouraging.

They said: "What particularly delights us is that the protection of the just rights and interests of Overseas Chinese has been written into the new constitution. This is in sharp contrast to the harassment and persecution of Overseas Chinese by the gang of four. We warmly thank the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the people of the whole country for their concern and love for us Overseas Chinese."

Wang Shou-tao, chairman of the fair and vice-chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Chia Shih and Cheng I-shan, vice-chairmen of the fair and vice-ministers of foreign trade, and Lo Fan-chun, vice-chairman of the fair and vice-chairman of the Canton City Revolutionary Committee, attended the reception.

Over 50 guests included leaders of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents and of Chinese resident's organizations in Osaka, Hokkaido, Kagoshima, Okinawa and Fukuoka, Taiwan compatriots and other patriots.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON DROUGHT, NATURAL CALAMITIES

Emergency Drought Conference

04252116Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1533 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Apr--On the evening of 25 April, the State Council called a National Emergency Telephone Conference to make arrangements for the current task of combating the drought, preserving the wheat crop and carrying out spring sowing.

The conference urged leaders at all levels to regard combating drought as a major task and urged cadres, commune members and all trades and professions in the vast rural areas to mobilize immediately and exert total efforts to combat and prevent drought, triumph over all types of natural disasters, manage well crops that ripen in summer, insure timely sowing of spring crops and fight well the first battle in the campaign to wrest a bumper harvest this year.

The telephone conference was presided over by Chien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power. Wang Chen and Kang Shih-en, vice premiers of the State Council, attended the conference and issued important instructions. Also attending the conference were leading members of the State Planning Commission, the agricultural and forestry, water conservancy and power, commerce, chemical industry, and petroleum industry ministries, the First Ministry of Machine Building, and the finance and communications ministries; and leading members of the Central Meteorological Bureau, General Supply and Marketing Cooperative, and General Material Supply Administration. The State Economics Commission, ministries of light industry and railways, State Statistics Bureau, General Administration of Civil Aviation and the General Political Department, General Staff Headquarters and General Logistics Department also sent representatives to attend the conference.

In his speech, Vice Premier Kang Shih-en stressed the important economic and political significance of the current antidrought task. He said: This is an important year in achieving marked success in grasping the key link and running the country well within 3 years--a goal put forward by Chairman Hua. Guided by the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and inspired by the general task for the new period set by the Fifth NPC, the situation throughout the country is very good and the agricultural situation is also very good. The growth of winter wheat and rapeseed in most places is better than last year. The current spring drought, however, is serious. Particularly since the beginning of April, the drought worsened rapidly, seriously threatening the growth of those crops that ripen in summer and spring farming and sowing.

He said: Overcoming the spring drought this year is an important issue that is related to achieving marked successes within 3 years and to rapid development of the national economy. He continued: Leaders at all levels must pay great attention to this year's drought, energetically mobilize the masses to launch an antidrought struggle and resort to all possible means to wrest a bumper agricultural harvest this year. This is an urgent political task. Leaders at all levels must understand the situation and be determined and take action as soon as possible. Otherwise, we will be forced into a passive position in the struggle.

Vice Premier Kang Shih-en pointed out: In launching the antidrought struggle, the entire party must mobilize to lead the masses to exert total efforts and carry the struggle through to the end. Leading cadres at all levels must go to work at the basic-level units and take the initiative in fighting on the forefront. At the same time, they must mobilize the masses to display a Tachai-type revolutionary spirit of defying drought and vigorously combating it. Wherever local conditions permit, both modern and traditional methods are to be used to fight a people's war against drought.

He added: All areas must combat drought, waterlogging, or whatever other natural calamity affects them. Places that are not affected by disasters must take precautionary measures to guard against possible disasters. They must also foster the idea of wresting a bumper agricultural harvest through combating natural disasters. Spring droughts occur every year in our country's northern areas. Some occur sooner than others, and some are larger and more serious than others. In combating natural adversities, it is necessary to follow the experience of the people of Tachai who, while admitting the existence of natural disasters, have never been intimidated by them and have always struggled against them. While we must also admit the seriousness of spring drought this year, we must realize the favorable conditions we can take advantage of to triumph over drought and persist in combating it until a bumper harvest has been reaped.

Vice Premier Kang Shih-en said: All trades and professions must support combating the drought, and their support must be quick and timely. Diesel fuel, equipment, tools and spare parts, whenever in stock, must be used to combat drought. Electricity must be conserved so that more electricity can be made available to combat drought. Communications departments must give priority to transportation of materials needed for combating drought. Time is short, all possible means must be used so that agricultural production will not be affected.

In his speech, Vice Premier Wang Chen urged leading cadres at all levels and the masses of people to mobilize, utilize their skills and abilities in the course of combating the drought, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of struggling against nature and natural disasters, triumph over drought and do their utmost to promote agriculture and realize the four modernizations.

On behalf of the antidrought leading group of the State Council, Yang Li-kung, minister of agriculture and forestry, addressed the conference. He said: At present, all party committees throughout the rural areas of our country are persistently exposing and criticizing the "gang of four," penetratingly launching the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, and conscientiously implementing the various party policies in the rural areas. The socialist enthusiasm of the masses of cadres and people is unprecedentedly high. Because sowing of over-wintering grain and oil-bearing crops was performed well and management has been successfully carried out, the seedlings are growing well. The growth of wheat and rapeseed in most places is better than last year. Judging from the current situation, there will be a bumper harvest this summer provided that there are no serious natural disasters.

1. 27 Apr 78

E 3

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

He added: Spring farming has also been carried out in all places in a down-to-earth manner, the material support is better than in previous years, and spring farming and sowing is in full swing. But in many places the drought is serious. There has been a rapid loss of soil moisture and the drought-affected area has been spreading rapidly recently as a result of little rain and hot and strong winds in provinces along the Yellow River and Hwai River basins, which are major wheat-producing areas. According to the Meteorological Department, there will be little rain in the near future and the drought will continue. This is very unfavorable for the growth of wheat and spring sowing.

Moreover, the "grain rains" period is over. Now is the decisive period for wresting a bumper summer harvest of grain and oil-bearing crops and for spring sowing. For this reason, combating drought and guarding against natural disasters, preserving wheat and insuring spring sowing have become the most urgent tasks of the rural areas throughout the country.

He urged all areas to immediately mobilize and fight a people's war to combat drought, preserve wheat and insure spring sowing. He said: All areas must use their manpower and material resources in the antidrought struggle and they must resort to all possible means to expand the irrigated areas and reduce losses. All places must also effectively strengthen their leadership over the antidrought struggle, establish necessary antidrought leading organs in order to understand the situation, exchange experience and resolve the problems in the course of combating drought.

At the conference, responsible persons from Shantung and Honan provinces discussed their experiences in combating drought. Since these two provinces are affected by drought 9 out of every 10 years, precautionary work to combat drought started early this year, thereby insuring normal growth of winter wheat and spring sowing. In Shantung, 70 percent of the province's 57 million mou of wheat have been irrigated and fertilizer has been applied to 80 percent of the land planted in wheat. In Honan, half of the province's 62 million mou of wheat have been irrigated. Spring sowing is also proceeding normally there.

In their speeches, the responsible persons of the two provinces pledged that they certainly will implement in a still better way Chairman Hua's call made at the Fifth NPC: "Mobilize the whole country to promote agriculture energetically." They pledged that they are determined to triumph over drought, boost this year's agricultural production and contribute to the realization of the general task for the new period and to the construction of a modern, powerful socialist country.

PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial

OW270158Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 27 April editorial: "Go All Out To Combat Drought and Wrest a Good Harvest"]

[Text] The editorial says: In our large country natural disasters occur every year. We have never placed our hope for a good harvest on a favorable climate. We have always been ideologically prepared to combat natural disasters in order to wrest a good harvest.

1. 27 Apr 78

E 4

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The drought-stricken provinces and municipalities have successively held meetings to urgently mobilize the people to combat drought. However, because the soil moisture was adequate in the earlier stages, comrades in some localities have become blindly optimistic, lowered their guard and relaxed their efforts. They have thus failed to fully assess the fast-worsening drought, take prompt actions and adopt effective measures to combat drought. This problem calls for immediate, close attention.

The editorial says: This is a crucial year in achieving marked success in grasping the key link and running the country well in 3 years. Whether or not we can reap a good harvest is a matter of great importance that has a bearing on the national economy as a whole. Therefore, we must make every possible effort to wrest a good harvest this year and particularly to overcome the current drought to insure the growth of the wheat crop and the success of spring sowing. This is an urgent fighting task of great economic and political significance. All localities must immediately swing into action and fully mobilize the masses to take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and to fight a large-scale people's war in combating drought and insuring the growth of the wheat crop and the success of spring sowing.

Plant Disease, Insect Pests

HK260607X Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 10 Apr 78 p 3 HK

[Untitled NCNA editor's note to a report entitled: "Strengthen the Work of Forecasting Plant Diseases and Insect Pests"]

[Text] One of the important measures for achieving a high and stable agricultural output at low cost and insuring speedy development in agricultural production is to strengthen plant disease and insect pest forecasts and to do a good job of protecting plants. In the past year, insect pests infested large areas of our country. Last winter, temperatures in various places were relatively high. Therefore, insect pests survived in greater numbers than in any previous year. At present, wheat and other over-wintering crops are greening. The busy preparations for seedlings and spring farming have started and plant diseases and insect pests are active. Plant disease and insect pest forecasting stations at various places should seize this opportunity to investigate and analyze plant diseases and insect pests and study the possible trend of their development. They should lose no time in making forecasts to arouse the attention of the party committees at various levels so that the party committees will make preparations ideologically, organizationally and materially for eradicating plant diseases and insect pests, take the initiative in fighting plant diseases and insect pests and guarantee a bumper harvest this year.

PEOPLE'S DAILY on Mismanagement

HK260621Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 10 Apr 78 p 3 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY editor's postscript to NCNA, PEOPLE'S DAILY reports on grain bureaus of Yuchiang and Tunghai counties: "Make Great Efforts to Turn the Tide of Incurring Unreasonable Losses by Grain Enterprises"]

[Text] To insure the well-being of the people, our country has adopted a policy of subsidies for grain enterprises allowing certain "policy losses" in the grain enterprises. Some comrades in the grain enterprises, however, blindly adhere to this policy.

[paragraph continues]

They do not grasp hold of management nor take into consideration the losses of the state. Consequently, mismanagement causes serious losses. We must attach importance to this problem and quickly put an end to it.

The losses due to mismanagement and the losses tolerated by policy are two different things. To remedy losses due to mismanagement, we must wipe out the pernicious influence of the "gang of four" and thoroughly criticize and discredit such fallacies as "losses are justified" and "losses are due to external reasons." For a long time, some comrades have shown no interest in learning or improving the grain business and are content with their own ignorance. Some grain bureau chiefs have no idea of the business and financial results of the enterprises under their supervision. The responsible persons of some grain-processing mills have no knowledge of the output of their grains and edible oil. How can such leading cadres properly manage grain enterprises? How can enterprises under such leadership not be run at a loss because of mismanagement?

Can grain enterprises make profits instead of losing? The two reports carried in our paper today have given a convincing answer. The grain bureau of Yuchi County penetratingly criticized the fallacy that "if everybody works for the public interest, there is no use keeping accounts" as advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." It made efforts to improve management and finally made profits for 6 consecutive years after suffering losses for 6 consecutive years. The Grain Bureau of Tanghai County firmly grasped the measures governing processing and output of grain, stopped the losses it had suffered for many years and made profits for 3 consecutive years. It is hoped that their experiences will arouse the attention of grain enterprises. All enterprises running at a loss because of mismanagement must strive to stop their losses this year. Even if their losses are tolerated by the government policy, they must analyze the situation and cut down the unreasonable losses.

KWANGMING DAILY URGES MODERNIZATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

HK261148Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 12 Apr 78 p 2 HK

[Article by the theoretical group of the National Defense Industry Office: "It Is Necessary To Achieve the Great Goal of Modernizing National Defense--Commemorating the 80th Anniversary of the Birthday of Respected and Beloved Premier Chou En-lai"]

[Excerpts] Premier Chou was most faithful to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. He profoundly understood and resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's instruction that "China must build a powerful national defense force and a powerful economic force. These are the two big issues." He attached very great importance to building the national defense industry and exerted a great deal of effort in the modernization of our country's national defense.

Our respected and beloved Premier Chou met with representatives from various places throughout the country day and night. He continuously and tirelessly conducted education in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He promoted stability and unity, and steadfastly safeguarded Chairman Mao's principle of "grasping revolution and promoting production, other work and preparedness against war." He tried in every way to reduce the losses caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We can quickly end the period of old China depending on foreign guns and artillery, stand on our own feet and lay a preliminary foundation for the modernization of national defense because we have Chairman Mao's ardent concern and Premier Chou's personal leadership and specific instructions. [paragraph continues]

Thus, we have been able to continuously eliminate the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Our respected and beloved Premier Chou attached very great importance to scientific research. He always used Chairman Mao's teaching: "The Chinese people must be ambitious and capable and must catch up with and surpass the advanced world level in the not too distant future" to teach our comrades who are involved in the national defense industry and scientific research and to encourage us to seriously grasp scientific research. He emphatically noted: "Science is a decisive factor that has a bearing on our national defense, economy and culture. We have been lagging far behind in scientific development because international science has greatly and quickly progressed in the last 20 to 30 years." "Thus, we must work extremely hard in this respect."

Premier Chou took time off from his busy schedule and walked across thousands of mountains and hundreds of thousands of rivers in the motherland. He inspected many national defense factories and scientific research units, asking for details about the conditions for scientific research, the major technical problems and the situation of technicians and workers studying technology. He warmly encouraged and taught everyone: "We cannot be contented. If we are contented, we will not march forward, discover, invent or advance." "We must be persistent and free of arrogance and impetuosity." Premier Chou's series of instructions on the national defense industry, his ardent hope for the modernization of national defense, and his sincere and warm features and laughter will be forever remembered by the masses of staff, workers, scientists and technicians on the national defense industry front and will encourage us to overcome the obstacles to science and to continuously win victories.

Our respected and beloved Premier Chou showed very great concern for the quality of military industrial products. Every time he listened to reports on military industrial production and inspected military industrial enterprises, Premier Chou asked for details about the quality of products and repeatedly told everyone about the significance of giving priority to the quality of military industrial products. He gleefully smiled and trustfully nodded his head whenever he was told quality was good. When he discovered quality was bad, he seriously criticized and educated, made strict demands, seriously discovered the reasons, summed up experiences and teachings, and set a deadline for solving the problem.

In 1975 when Premier Chou was seriously ill, Vice Chairman Teng took charge of the work of the central authorities and implemented Chairman Mao's and Premier Chou's instructions in an all-round way. Various trades and professions were rectified and notable achievements were scored. In 1976, however, the "gang of four" seized the opportunity of the death of Premier Chou and NPC Chairman Chu and the serious illness of Chairman Mao to quicken their pace of usurping party and state power. They slandered "rectification" as "restoration," viciously attacked our respected and beloved Premier Chou and frenziedly slandered Vice Chairman Teng, thus harming our country's economic building and scientific research and production in the national defense industry. Since the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the "gang of four" with one blow, the people throughout the country, in high fighting spirits, have deeply exposed and relentlessly criticized the "gang of four" in the process of eliminating their remnant poison. Various trades and professions have greatly and quickly developed and won great victory in achieving initial success in grasping the key link of class struggle in running the country well. Our national defense industry has also quickly taken the road of great order.

Our respected and beloved Premier Chou attached very great importance to construction in the interior. He resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's instructions on strengthening construction in the interior. He personally took charge of formulating the long-term plan and the 5-year plan, personally checked up on the construction projects and the strategic arrangements, and personally took charge of the allocation of manpower, materials, capital and transportation facilities and of the implementation of work. With the meticulous organization of Premier Chou, construction in the interior made very great progress.

Premier Chou also showed very great concern for the lives of the staff and workers of the enterprises in the interior and demanded that the problems of food, clothing and daily necessities for the staff, workers and their families be gradually solved in a planned way. He stressed the importance of taking Taching as the model and "combining workers with peasants and the urban areas with the rural areas, facilitating production and providing living conveniences" as the principle. Enterprises with the proper conditions must promote some agricultural and sideline production and improve the lives of the staff and workers. With the ardent concern of respected and beloved Premier Chou, the construction of our country's national defense industry in the interior finally scored major achievements in the acute struggle between the two lines during the period of the Great Cultural Revolution.

Whenever Premier Chou went to inspect a factory he looked at the dangerous work, at the staff's and worker's canteen and at the creche. He asked the factory's leaders to do a good job of safety and health work in regard to dangerous work, to do a good job of collective welfare and to show concern for the lives of the masses. Premier Chou's ardent concern will forever warm the masses of staff and workers on the national defense industry front and give us tremendous strength.

While reviewing the process of the development of the national defense industry, our military industrial fighters cherish our respected and beloved Premier Chou even more. When looking at the great target for the modernization of national defense, our military industrial fighters see the kind smile of our respected and beloved Premier Chou, are in high fighting spirits and are fully confident of winning victories. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, we are determined to carry forward the revolutionary plus death-defying fighting spirit and march forward toward the "great two-step blueprint" drawn up by great leader Chairman Mao and respected and beloved Premier Chou.

We must achieve the great target of modernizing national defense.

ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS EXECUTIVE MEETS

OW270246Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Apr--The seventh enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the Eighth National Congress of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions was held in Peking from 22 to 24 April. The meeting decided that China's Ninth National Trade Union Congress will be held in Peking in October.

Some 190 participants attended the enlarged Executive Committee Meeting. They included Ma Chun-ku, Chu Hsueh-fan, Li Chieh-po, Kang Yung-ho and Ku Ta-chun, vice presidents of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Chang Wei-chen, Wang Chih-chieh, Huang Min-wei, Chen Yu, Chang Hsiu-chu, Chao Kuo-chiang, Li Shu-pin and Wang Chia-yang, secretaries of the Secretariat; Shao Ching-wa, alternate secretary; regular and alternate members of the Executive Committee; and responsible persons of the trade union councils of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Following the guidelines of the 11th National CCP Congress and the Fifth National People's Congress, the meeting exposed the crimes of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" in sabotaging the workers movement and reviewed the workers movement and trade union work since the birth of new China.

Ma Chun-ku addressed the opening ceremony. He said: We have not held a meeting of this kind for 12 years because of serious disruption and sabotage by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Today's enlarged Executive Committee meeting is possible because the "gang of four" have been smashed. This victory was won by the Chinese working class and the Chinese people under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua in the struggle against the "gang of four." In accordance with the line of the party's 11th national congress and the general task for the new period, this meeting will primarily discuss the question concerning convening of the Ninth National Trade Union Congress, as well as how to further mobilize the Chinese working class to actively take part in the great struggle to build a modern, powerful socialist country and to take the lead in the new Long March.

The comrades present at the meeting recalled the teachings of the revolutionary teachers Lenin and Chairman Mao on trade union work and reviewed the workers movement and trade union work since the birth of new China.

Their consensus was: The workers movement and trade union work in China have always received the kind attention of the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao and have been conducted under their direct leadership. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always dominated the Chinese workers movement, and the achievements in trade union work have been greater than the shortcomings. The overwhelming majority of the trade union cadres are good or pretty good. Adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they have firmly and stubbornly struggled against the interference and sabotage by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and, in particular, the "gang of four." They have duly made their contributions. Under the party's leadership, the trade unions at all levels have aroused and organized the workers to take part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experimentation and have stood in the forefront of class struggle during various political movements. At the same time, the trade unions, working in coordination with departments concerned, have organized the workers to unfold the mass movement to study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. They have conducted political education among the workers. They have done a great deal in political and ideological work, in directing the production efforts of the masses, in looking after the workers' welfare and in promoting cultural, technical and educational activities. Thus, they have played an active role in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, developing socialist economy, raising the political consciousness and the cultural and technical levels of the workers, forging close ties between the party and the masses, and strengthening the solidarity of the working class.

The comrades attending the meeting angrily condemned the crimes of the "gang of four" in sabotaging the workers movement and trade union work. They unanimously pointed out: The "gang of four" were sworn enemies of the working class. They fanatically sabotaged the workers movement and trade union work, tampered with the teachings of Lenin and Chairman Mao and attempted to reverse the revolutionary orientation of the workers movement. They concocted the theory that "the workers movement is dominated by a sinister line," totally negated the achievements of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the workers movement and negated the achievements in trade union work. They cruelly persecuted the masses of trade union cadres and activists and caused serious damage.

The comrades said: To push their counterrevolutionary scheme of usurping party and state power, the "gang of four" reversed the relations between the enemy and ourselves during the historical period of socialism and made every effort to implement a counterrevolutionary political program. The "gang of four" said that the task for trade unions was to "struggle against the capitalist roaders in the party" in an attempt to overthrow a large number of leading party, government and army cadres. They brandished the cudgels of "trade union of the whole people," "trade union for production" and "welfare trade union," and instigated people "to smash the old trade unions." They plotted to substitute their gang for the party and the trade unions for the party. They placed the trade unions above the party and the government in an attempt to use the trade unions to usurp party and state power. That sinister henchman of the "gang of four" usurped the leadership of the former preparatory group for the Ninth National Trade Union Congress, turned the preparatory group into a secret liaison point of the "gang of four," formed a bourgeois faction and conducted many counterrevolutionary activities. A sinister antiparty article, edited by that class alien Yao Wen-yuan and published in the 21 May 1976 PEOPLE'S DAILY, viciously trumped up charges against Vice Chairman Teng and completely changed the character, task and role of trade unions. It had an extremely pernicious effect. The masses of trade union cadres, activists and workers long ago discerned and hated the crimes of the gang and waged tit-for-tat struggle against them.

At the meeting, the participants also denounced the crimes of the "gang of four" in persecuting model workers and veteran workers. The "gang of four" bludgeoned and labeled workers, slandered model workers as "sinister models" and "false models," and cruelly persecuted them. They also slandered veteran workers and veteran model workers as "persons with vested interests," "conservatives" and "the social basis for the capitalist roaders," and were not satisfied short of the veteran workers' and veteran model workers' deaths. The comrades attending the meeting said: We must resolutely implement the policies on model workers and veteran workers, repudiate the false charges and slanders leveled by the "gang of four" at model workers and veteran workers, and bring into full play their role as the vanguard, the backbone and the foundation.

The 3-day meeting was very lively. The comrades attending the meeting were in high spirits and talked freely, demonstrating the genuine restoration of democratic life to trade unionists since the "gang of four" were smashed. After discussion, the meeting unanimously agreed to hold the Ninth National Trade Union Congress in Peking in October 1978 and adopted in principle the "circular" on convening the Ninth National Trade Union Congress. Chu Hsueh-fan, Vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, addressed the closing session. Six Executive Committee members also spoke at the meeting.

I. 27 Apr 78

E 10

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Trade Union Leader Comments

OW260826Y Peking NCNA in English 0709 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Apr (HSINHUA)--"To make China a modern, powerful socialist country by the turn of the century is the new historic mission of the Chinese working class. We are determined, together with the people of the whole country, to turn our grand plan for modernized agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology into reality."

So declared Ma Chun-ku, a leading member of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, in an interview with HSINHUA on the eve of May Day. He said that May first is the day that focuses on the unity and struggle of the world's proletariat and he extended festival greetings to worker brothers in all lands. 71-year-old Ma Chun-ku has long been engaged in the workers movement and in trade union work ever since he joined the Communist Party of China in 1927.

He stated: "The Chinese working class has stood all along at the forefront of struggle either in the period of the new democratic revolution for the overthrow of the reactionary rule, or during socialist revolution and construction since liberation. Now, the Chinese working class continues to take its place in the front ranks in the new Long March towards the four modernizations."

As stipulated in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese working class is the leading class in the country. It exercises leadership over the country through its vanguard--the Communist Party of China. Workers are masters in every factory and mine and take part in management. The state is consistent in attaching great importance to the leading role played by the working class.

Ma Chun-ku is a deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress and a Standing Committee member. He continued: Deputies drawn from among the workers make up the greatest proportion of NPC deputies, though they are in a minority in the country's population. He recalled how the worker deputies were elated and inspired by the call for the attainment of the four modernizations issued by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at the NPC session. As Chen Fu-nan, locomotive driver of the "Mao Tsetung" locomotive had declared, Chairman Hua had set the task of building six new railway lines before 1985, and the feeling was that the steel rails will be laid not just on the land of the country but rather that they would be placed on the shoulders of railway workers. The statement from this well-known labour hero, Ma Chun-ku said, expressed what is in the hearts of Chinese workers and demonstrates the great sense of responsibility felt by them as masters of the country.

Dwelling on the tasks and the role of the workers, Ma Chun-ku remarked: "We workers play an important role not only in the efforts to modernize industry, but also in modernizing agriculture, national defence, science and technology. The Chinese working class has a glorious tradition of revolution and rich experience in class struggle, in the struggle for production and in scientific experiment. It is imbued with the spirit of hard struggle and creativity. It can assuredly overcome all difficulties and fulfill the new historic mission."

"In fighting for the common goal of building a modern, powerful socialist country, Chinese workers, peasants and intellectuals learn from and help each other, forming a solid alliance. Heart-warming scenes of close cooperation between them are to be seen everywhere in factories, on construction sites and in villages."

I. 27 Apr 78

E 11

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The veteran trade unionist said that the trade union is a school where the workers learn management and learn communism. It will play a still greater role in the course of accomplishing the four modernizations. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, it will organize workers in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao and will acquire scientific and technical knowledge so as to build a huge army of industrial workers who have revolutionized their thinking and mastered modern science and technology.

Turning to the crimes of the gang of four in disrupting trade union work, Ma Chun-ku said that it is a matter of course for trade unions to organize workers in grasping revolution and promoting production and to pay attention to the welfare of workers, but that the gang had attacked this as trying to build "pure and simple production trade unions" and as "pure and simple welfare trade unions". They went so far as to forbid the organization of socialist labour emulation and the mention of "labour heroes". "We must eliminate the pernicious influence of the gang of four in trade union work and do a good job of building and consolidating trade unions in accordance with the relevant theories of Lenin and Chairman Mao," Ma Chun-ku emphasized. "We are now preparing to hold the Ninth National Trade Union Congress."

Ma Chun-ku declared: "To build China into a modern, powerful socialist country and enable her to make a greater contribution to humanity is the behest of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, the long-cherished goal of the Chinese workers and the people of all nationalities and as well the hope of the workers and other revolutionary people in the world for China. We received sympathy and support from our worker brothers in other countries in the long revolutionary struggles in the past. We will certainly continue to receive their sympathy and support in our new Long March towards the accomplishment of the four modernizations."

DETAILS ON RAILWAY MINISTER'S INTERVIEW WITH PEOPLE'S DAILY

OW270724Y Peking NCNA in English 0709 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Apr (HSINHUA)--Minister of Railways Tuan Chun-i, in an interview with the PEOPLE'S DAILY, has given some specifics of the plans for rapid modernization, the target date being the turn of the century. The National Railway Conference which closed on April 23 confirmed the aim of an all-time high for all economic quotas this year; meeting the fifth five-year railway plan in 1979, one year ahead of schedule; doubling passenger and freight volume in eight years.

Technical advances planned for operation by 1985 include electric and diesel locomotives to pull over 60 percent of the loads, as against 13 percent at present; step-by-step automation of traffic control, station operation and operational management of major trunk lines; mechanization of more than 80 percent of the freight loading procedures, track maintenance and construction; and production of light-weight passenger cars and freight wagons with bigger capacity.

China's major north-south lines, other trunk lines and lines to leading industrial centres will be electrified or double-tracked. A number of railway stations are to be renovated and service facilities improved. Improvement of present lines will be paralleled by construction of new lines. The transport capabilities of the Peking-Canton, Tientsin-Shanghai and seven other trunk lines and major railway marshalling yards will be increased. In sum, China will build six new trunk lines and transform nine major lines by 1985, Tuan Chun-i said.

I. 27 Apr 78

E 12

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The railway minister stressed that in fulfilling these tasks, the key link is exposure and criticism of the "gang of four".

The railway service has expanded greatly since the founding of new China. But disruption by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and most of all by the "gang of four" slowed down the tempo of modernization and increased the gap to varying degrees between China and industrially developed countries. Management will be improved, scientific research strengthened and socialist labour emulation encouraged, the railway minister said.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng wrote this inscription for the recent railway conference: "Strive to run the people's railways well and make them a pace setter in developing the national economy quickly."

PLA LEADERS, UNITS PARTICIPATE IN PATRIOTIC HEALTH CAMPAIGN

OM270420Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0356 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Apr--In accordance with the State Council's "Circular on Launching a Patriotic Public Health Campaign" and the instructions of the Central Patriotic Public Health Campaign Committee, all PLA units have launched an upsurge in the campaign aimed at wiping out pests and diseases.

All PLA units at and above regimental level have recently strengthened their patriotic public health campaign committees and other organs in charge of this work. Army commanders and political commissars have taken the lead in stressing hygiene and sanitation by personally participating in the patriotic public health campaign. After holding 10,000-strong mobilization rallies, the Shenyang and Nanking PLA units immediately swung into action and began large-scale cleanups. While sweeping their barracks, the Nanking PLA units dispatched more than 17,000 persons to clear away garbage from 106 streets along with residents there. On 18 April, Political Commissar Liu Chih-chien and other leading comrades of the Kunming PLA units participated alongside fighters in unscheduled public health activities of clearing away garbage from camps. The following day, they led cadres of an inspection group in checking up on the hygiene and sanitation of the messhalls and barracks.

Despite rain on 20 April, Commander Han Hsien-chu and Political Commissar Hsiao Hua of the Lanchow PLA units led cadres of their headquarters and political and logistics departments in cleaning up four latrines beside the Tungfanghung Square in Lanchow Municipality's Chengkuan District. In addition, they also swept clean the places along the streets and lanes near the square, which could be breeding grounds for flies and mosquitoes. The Chengkuan District party committee held an on-the-spot meeting on a street cleaned up by PLA members to call on residents to learn from the PLA.

The PLA general departments, the leading organs of various PLA arms and services, military and political academies and the PLA units stationed in Peking have put a new look on their camps after several days of unscheduled cleanup activities. The General Logistics Department, the organs of the Railway Engineering Corps and the Peking Garrison Command also used manpower and material resources in helping the capital look cleaner and tidier. Many medical and health units, including the No III field hospital and the No 88 hospital under the Tsinan PLA units, have sent medical prevention and treatment teams to assist PLA units stationed in mountainous, coastal and border areas in carrying out public health work.

I. 27 Apr 78

E 13

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR ON COLLEGE POLITICAL SCREENING

OW270946Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 26 April Commentator's article: "Political Screening of College Entrance Examination Applicants Must Be Carried Out Strictly in Accordance With the Party's Policy"]

[Text] The article says: In order to put down chaos and restore order under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, it was explicitly stipulated last year that the political screening of college entrance examination applicants would be determined mainly by the applicants giving a good account of themselves politically. This was an important part of the major reform of the student enrollment system as well as a great measure for correctly implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian policies in an all-round way. This stipulation has been wholeheartedly supported by the masses. But some units and some comrades are still suffering from trepidation on this question because the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four has not yet been completely eliminated. As a result, they have failed to strictly implement the party Central Committee's directive that questions on the background of the parents should in no way affect their children and other family members.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article continues: At present, most applicants for college entrance examinations are young people about 20 years of age. They were born after nationwide liberation and have grown up educated by the party. Even the children of the sons and daughters of the landlords and rich peasants, grandchildren of the latter two as they are, live on the incomes earned by their parents through labor. The existence of a society in which these youngsters live will definitely have a far-reaching influence on their thinking. One's failure to understand this basic fact means one's failure to understand and correctly implement the party's policies.

Respected and beloved Premier Chou said: One cannot choose the family in which one was born. But one can choose one's own future. The overwhelming majority of youngsters we have mentioned support the Communist Party; have ardent love for socialism; and are willing to serve the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. The policy of determining the political screening of college entrance examination applicants mainly on the applicants giving a good account of themselves politically is completely in conformity with this actual situation. This policy is conducive to mobilizing all positive factors and to establishment of the youngsters' world outlooks. This class policy of the party should be conscientiously implemented in school enrollment work and in all other fields of work.

DOCTORS MAKE PROGRESS IN STUDY OF KESHAN DISEASE

OW210810Y Peking NCNA in English 0722 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Apr (HSINHUA)--Chinese doctors have made marked progress in the study of a high-mortality disease of the heart muscles. Known as Keshan disease from Keshan County in northeast China, it has long been endemic in a few rural localities, for reasons yet unknown.

Professor Yu Wei-han of the Harbin College of Medical Science was first to specialize in the study of the disease. Starting in 1953, he spent long periods in treating patients in affected areas. He and his assistants have covered most such areas and treated over 3,000 patients in the last few years.

I. 27 Apr 78

E 14

PRO
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Experience led Professor Yu to divide his patients into four types and to work out specific diagnostic criteria for each type. The criteria are now nationally accepted. Drug-induced semihibernation plus the proper transfusion of fluids is a therapeutic method Professor Yu worked out for the acute form of the disease. This method greatly reduced mortality in one brigade in Keshan County. Professor Yu also formulated treatments for the subacute and chronic types. Later, in cooperation with other scientists, he discovered that adding large vitamin C injections brought the mortality rate down to 5 percent.

The late Premier Chou En-lai gave instructions to find the cause of Keshan disease in 1973. A composite research group under the Academy of Medical Science was formed to probe the causes. They did extensive investigation and laboratory work on etiology and epidemiology. Screening was done and a map showing the distribution of the disease was drawn up by the Institute of Geography under the Academy of Sciences.

Geoscience and medical science departments cooperated to survey natural conditions in parts of the country. They made 15,000 tests, analysing samples of water, soil, grain, hair and blood, and collected a vast amount of useful data. Finally, it was discovered that a lack of selenium in the environment was one cause of the disease. Lack of magnesium and molybdenum or an excess of silver nitrate in the diet were also found to be causative. A breakthrough has also been scored on the virology and immunology of Keshan disease.

Then, the composite research group began improving the supply of drinking water and the diet for people in incidence areas and to give preventive medicines containing selenium, molybdenum and magnesium. They gave sodium selenite to 580,000 people, effecting a sharp reduction in cases of Keshan disease, with few deaths--an 85-percent drop in mortalities. Some endemic areas of north China have had no acute cases for years.

SCRIPTWRITER ENCOURAGES 'DIVERSITY OF THEMES' IN FILMS

OW231003Y Peking NCHA in English 0820 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Apr (HSINHUA)--"While stressing the presentation of important themes we should also encourage diversity of themes," says the well-known film scripwriter Hsia Yen. He urged film artists to produce more and better films that will be enjoyed by the people and to free themselves from the spiritual shackles imposed by the gang of four.

Hsia Yen feels that the question of theme is one of orientation and line. Film themes should "have orientation, criteria for judgement and be divided into themes of primary and secondary importance". "Orientation means serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and using films to unite and educate the people and to attack and destroy the enemy. Criteria for judgement refer to the six political criteria formulated by Chairman Mao, including the socialist path and the leadership of the party. Themes of primary and secondary importance refer to placing primary emphasis on contemporary themes. Next in importance comes the theme of the period of the new democratic revolution. In addition to these, films are to take as themes the old democratic revolution, ancient stories, mythology, legends, and science fiction. All these "are necessary to educate the people, increase historical information and strengthen the confidence of the nation in itself." Hsia Yen made these comments in an interview with the editor of the journal PEOPLE'S CINEMA in its recent February-March issue.

"The question of theme is very important. But I do not think that it plays a decisive role," Hsia Yen said. "The decisive role in literature and art remains the writer's class stand and world outlook."

He cited the theme of plum blossom to explain his views. Both the ancient poet Lu Yu (1125-1210) and Chairman Mao wrote about plum blossom, but their poems reflect two different world outlooks. In his poem on plum blossom, Lu Yu expresses the frustration, anger and sorrow of the class of scholars and officials of the feudal society for having no opportunity to give full play to their talent. But Chairman Mao's poem shows the broadmindedness of a communist. Films taking workers, peasants and soldiers as their subject can become magnificent epics reflecting the workers' movement, scrolls recording the socialist revolution in the countryside or works presenting revolutionary heroism--the true quality of the People's Army. However, under the control of the gang of four, a number of films portraying the so-called worker, peasant and soldier heroes were produced to prepare public opinion for their usurping of party and state power and for their attack on the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

Hsia Yen stressed the significance of "going among the masses and becoming familiar with the people and phenomena from the period of socialist revolution and construction". He urged film artists to "make painstaking efforts with ideology, life and technique."

On the matter of raising the artistic quality of films, Hsia Yen said that Chairman Mao advised writers and artists unequivocally to strive for the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form. He pointed out that owing to sabotage by the gang of four, the fault of "leaving nothing to the imagination" became dominant.

Hsia Yen quoted a remark from Engels' letter to Margaret Harkness in 1888: "The more the opinions of the author remain hidden, the better for the work of art."

He said that the gang of four regarded readers and audiences as fools with no intellect who could not judge and who thought it necessary for the writers to spell everything out. He added that under the pressure of the gang of four, no permission was given to express inner feelings or to make use of the soliloquy in films. This does not mean that characters have no "inner feelings" or that the soliloquy is not valid.

Hsia Yen concluded that it is of primary importance that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought be conscientiously and systematically studied. Only in this way can we effectively stand up to various anti-Marxist, reactionary trends at home and abroad and persevere in the principle of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ADDRESSES RALLY ON GANG CRITICISM

SK05100Y Changchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpt:] In the excellent situation in which the people throughout Honan Province are conscientiously implementing the guidelines of the Fifth National People's Congress and closely following wise leader Chairman Hua in continuing the Long March, the Honan provincial party committee, on the morning of 22 April, held a wired broadcast rally on deepening the exposure and criticism of the gang of four and fighting the third campaign well to further mobilize the masses, study and carry out the guidelines of the Fifth NPC, widely publicize the general task for the new period and wrest still greater victories in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. About 2.5 million army-men and civilians in urban and rural areas throughout the province listened to the broadcast.

Under the kind concern and wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four in our province has won great successes in the past year or so. After the 11th national party congress and the exposure and criticism of the sinister lieutenant of the gang in Honan Province, we completely removed the lid of the struggle between the two lines of the Honan provincial party committee, exposed and criticized the person in command and the active agent who pushed the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist ultrarightist line and continuously developed the whole movement in depth.

During struggle, the broad masses of cadres and people recognized that we should never underestimate the gang's pernicious influence and that only by deeply exposing and relentlessly criticizing them can an excellent situation in Honan Province be developed. The convocation of this rally showed the determination and confidence of the broad masses of cadres and people to carry the struggle to expose and criticize the gang through to the end.

Attending the rally were Liu Chien-hsun, first secretary of the Honan Provincial party committee, chairman of the Honan provincial Revolutionary Committee and first political commissar of the Honan Provincial Military District; Hu Li-chiao, second secretary of the Honan provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Hu Shang-li, secretary of the Honan provincial party committee, vice chairman of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and political commissar of the Honan Provincial Military District; Tai Su-li, secretary of the Honan provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Cheng Yung-ho and Liu Hung-wen, deputy secretaries of the Honan provincial party committee and vice chairmen of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Shen Mao-kung, Wen Hsiang-lan, Lu Chung-yang and Wang Ping-chang, Standing Committee members of the Honan provincial party committee.

The rally was presided over by Comrade Hu Shang-li.

Comrade Liu Chien-hsun said: Party committees at various levels should widely and deeply publicize the general task of the new period and grasp publicizing work as a political task so as to make sure that every family and person is aware of and understands it. It is necessary to mobilize the people throughout the entire province to closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in carrying out the new Long March. We should unite and strive to realize the general task of the new period. To do so we should constantly and firmly grasp the key link of class struggle.

To carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end is a matter of prime importance at the present and for some time to come. Party committees at various levels should firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang and carry the great struggle through to the end so as to win complete victory.

At present, efforts should be made to boldly arouse the masses to fight the third campaign well and to deeply expose and criticize the person in command and the active agent who pushed the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist ultrarightist line in Honan Province. It is imperative to conscientiously study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and to master the ideological weapon. In view of the situation on various fronts and in various departments and in view of the problems which resulted from the pernicious influence of the gang of four and caused great detrimental effects in our province, it is necessary to deeply expose and criticize the gang's counterrevolutionary political program, the ultrarightist essence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its manifestations in various fields and to thoroughly clarify all the confusion the gang created and set straight all the right and wrong they reversed. Special attention should be paid to exposing and criticizing their ultraleftist counterrevolutionary tricks and to removing their ultraleftist mask, so as to understand their ultrarightist essence and raise our ability to distinguish genuine Marxists from sham ones.

If we do not criticize the ultraleftist tricks and the pernicious influence of the gang of four, it will be impossible for us to clarify the right and wrong, emancipate the people's minds and go all out and take big strides forward to thoroughly and correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the road of the new Long March.

It is necessary to continuously do a good job in investigation work. Those units where the movement has not been carried out successfully should particularly strengthen the leadership. It is imperative to conduct large-scale "two blows" movement to deal blows at the sabotage activities by the class enemies and at the wild attacks by capitalist forces in a guided and planned way. It is also necessary to deal blows at the gang of four's social foundation, to thoroughly destroy the capitalist factional setups, to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and to accelerate socialist construction.

It is necessary to conscientiously do a good job of consolidation work on various fronts. The key is to strengthen leading bodies at various levels. It is imperative to conscientiously implement the party's policies on cadres and firmly grasp the handling of problems left over in the work of screening cadres. In the struggle, conscientious efforts should be made to implement the lines of demarcation in the policy Chairman Hua formulated in his political report at the 11th national party congress, to strictly distinguish and correctly handle the contradictions of two different natures, to help more people by educating them to and narrow the target of attack.

With regard to those comrades who committed mistakes, we should persist in the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient. It is necessary to win over all people who can be won over and to make sure that more than 95 percent of the cadres and peoples are united.

Comrade Liu Chien-hsun said: In order to realize the general task for the new period, we should persist in simultaneously grasping the three great revolutionary movements. We should deeply expose and criticize the gang of four's fallacies slandering and attacking the four modernizations, thus causing the broad masses of cadres and people to understand the relationship between socialism and the four modernizations so as to bring into full play their revolutionary enthusiasm and go all out to work for socialism.

It is necessary to inform the masses of all lines, principles, policies, methods and (rules) for realizing the general task. At the same time, it is necessary to sum up both positive and negative experiences and to study the concrete lines, principles, policies and methods of various fronts in order to formulate and revise concrete plans and measures for each specific area and unit. When the masses are told what they should do and how to do it, they will [words indistinct] bring into full play their wisdom and strength.

It is necessary to encourage genuine enthusiasm--not sham enthusiasm--and to guide the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses onto the road of deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four and doing a practical good job in production and scientific experimentation. Efforts should be made to bring into play the spirit of revolution plus hard work so as to strive to make a success of various revolutionary and construction undertakings. It is necessary to deeply conduct mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture to accelerate the development of industry and agriculture.

At present, rural areas should use every conceivable method to strengthen wheatfield management, do a good job in spring plowing and strive to overcome the drought. It is imperative to conscientiously implement various economic policies--particularly the policy of to each according to his work--so as to bring into full play the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people for socialism and wrest a bumper harvest in agriculture. All trades and professions should vigorously support agriculture.

The industrial front should do a good job in consolidating enterprises, strengthen the administrative control of enterprises, see to it that high quality and high production is attained with low consumption of raw materials and strive to fulfill or overfulfill state-assigned plans.

It is necessary to vigorously implement the guidelines of the National Science Conference, practically strengthen the party's leadership over science work, conscientiously implement the party's policy on intellectuals, do a good job in education and scientific research work and create achievements and bring up technical personnel as soon as possible so as to enable scientific and technical modernization to advance ahead of the four modernizations. It is imperative to respond to the call of Chairman Hua--study, study and study again; unite, unite and unite again [words indistinct].

It is necessary to conscientiously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and to comprehensively and accurately understand Mao Tsetung Thought as a unified body of thought. It is imperative to study culture, science, technology and [words indistinct]. It is necessary to unite all forces that can be united, bring into play all positive forces and strive to realize the general task for the new period.

Comrade Liu Chien-hsun said: In order to realize the general task for the new period, we should vigorously revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style.

I. 27 Apr 78

H 4

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Party committees at various levels should, in accordance with the directive of the party Central Committee, vigorously publicize the general task for the new period. At the same time, they should widely and deeply carry out propaganda and education in the new constitution from higher to lower levels and from urban to rural areas. Through the propaganda education, it is necessary to heighten the political consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and people, raise their consciousness of being the master of their own affairs and strengthen awareness of the socialist legal system.

HUPEH LEADERS ATTEND OPENING OF NEW BRIDGE IN WUHAN

HK261134Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] The construction of a major communications project in the Wuhan area has been completed. The No 2 (Chiangnan) Bridge was opened to traffic on 25 April. Yang Te-chi, commander of the Wuhan PLA units, and Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee and first vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended the opening ceremony. Also present were Han Ning-fu, (Wang Chun), (Jen Chung-lin), Wan; Pu-ching, Li Fu-chuan, Chiao Te-hsiu, Chang Chih-hsien, Ma Hsueh-li, Liu Hui-nung, Lin Shao-nan and Hao Kuo-tao, responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees; Chou Shih-chung, Kung Ching-te, Lin Wei-hsien, Chen Fa-hung, Cheng Chih-shih, Hsieh Tang-chung, Pan Chen-wu, Lei Chi-yun and Chang Jih-ching, leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units; as well as responsible persons of leading organs and the air force of the Wuhan PLA units, the provincial military district and military colleges and schools in Wuhan. Also attending the opening ceremony were (Li Chin), (Meng Hsiao-peng) and (Wang Chieh), responsible persons of the municipal party and revolutionary committees. (Li Hsun), secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, presided.

Hsieh Tzu-chun, member of the Standing Committee of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee and commander of the No 2 (Chiangnan) Bridge Construction Command, first reported on the building of the bridge. He said: The No 2 (Chiangnan) Bridge is a large bridge which was completely designed and built by our country. The bridge is 566.2 meters long, 175 percent longer than the (Chiangnan) Bridge. It is 25.5 meters wide and has 6 lanes. The building of the bridge began in January 1974.

Liu Hui-nung, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and second secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, also spoke. He said: "The completion of the No 2 (Chiangnan) Bridge fulfills the urgent desires of the 3 million people throughout Wuhan. It will play an important role in strengthening preparedness against war, in accelerating the development of our municipality's industry, agriculture, communications and transportation, in promoting the exchange of urban and rural materials and in improving communications in the urban areas."

(Meng Hsiao-peng), secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, then presented banners to the units that contributed to the building of the bridge. Comrade Chen Pi-hsien presided over the ribbon-cutting ceremony.

I. 27 Apr 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

J 1

KWEICHOW INCREASES CROP SOWING DESPITE DROUGHT

OW270316Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0113 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Kweiyang, 24 Apr--Cadres at all levels in Kweichow Province have gone deep into the agricultural production forefront and, together with the masses of commune members, have adhered to the spirit of the Fifth NPC, implemented the party's various economic policies for the countryside and launched a struggle to combat drought and do a good job in spring farming.

Since last winter there has been no heavy rainfall for 4 or 5 months in most localities of the province. This has seriously affected spring farming. The Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee recently held a meeting of cadres at the provincial, county and commune levels. The meeting particularly studied and arranged for the antidrought struggle and asked party organizations at all levels to grasp protection of seedlings and spring sowing during the drought as the primary tasks for the countryside and to mobilize leading cadres at all levels to go to the forefront of the antidrought struggle to take part in and lead production. Playing an exemplary role, leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee have gone to grassroot units to lead the masses of commune members to carry out the antidrought struggle. Various provincial-level offices have organized a number of cadres into antidrought work teams and dispatched them to areas, which are seriously affected by drought, to participate in the antidrought struggle, sum up the masses' experience in combating drought and help grassroot units solve their problems.

After going to the Chishan and Hsiawutun communes, leading cadres of the Hsingi County CCP Committee have helped the cadres of grassroot units conscientiously implement the party's economic policies for the countryside, enforce the fixed production quota system and calculation of work points and promote the masses' enthusiasm. All agricultural work has proceeded rapidly.

According to statistics compiled by departments concerned, as of early April, the whole province has sown 1.35 million mou of corn despite the drought, an increase of 85 percent compared with the same period of 1977, and has sown 3.48 million mou of potato, overfulfilling the sowing plan. The sowing of tobacco, sweet potato, peanut and other industrial crops has also been more and better compared with the last year. The masses of cadres and commune members in rural areas of the province are determined to follow Chairman Hua in launching the new Long March, make greater efforts to overcome all difficulties and strive for a bumper harvest.

TIBET RALLY CRITICIZES GANG'S AGENT, CITES IMPROVED AGRICULTURE

OW212202Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Organs directly under the regional authority held another rally on 6 April to expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four's agent in Tibet. Representatives from the departments of agriculture, animal husbandry, industry and communications and finance and trade concentrated their criticism on his grave crimes in distorting the prudent policy laid down by Chairman Mao for Tibet, smearing the excellent situation in the region and completely negating the tremendous achievements made in the region's socialist revolution and construction.

I. 27 Apr 78

J 2

PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

Tibet became self-sufficient in grain in 1974, for which the region was commended by the party Central Committee and the State Council. However, the gang's agent in Tibet viciously vilified this achievement. This has fully exposed his ugly features.

Tibet's average per-unit grain output was less than 130 catties before the democratic reform. Its total grain output in 1977 increased 170 percent as compared with that in 1958. Many miracles have been created on the roof of the world. Since 1973 the region's grain output has annually gone up by 11.6 percent on the average. Thus, grain output has steadily increased. Self-sufficiency in grain is a noticeable indication of the increase in the region's agricultural production. In addition, tremendous progress has also been made in industry, communications, culture and education, public health and scientific research.

In smearing the excellent situation in Tibet, the gang's agent in the region directed his spearhead of attack not only at the regional party committee and the people throughout the region but also at Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. What he did has fully exposed his ugly features in frenziedly opposing Mao Tsetung Thought and in stubbornly setting himself against the people.

BRIEFS

KWEICHOW INDUSTRY--The staff and workers on the industrial front in Kweichow have continuously won victories in rapidly developing industrial production. A number of factories and mines have scored high output in the first quarter of this year. By 26 March the Kweiyang iron and steel plant had fulfilled 33.33 and 32.68 percent, respectively, of the yearly plans for the output of rolled steel and pig iron, overfulfilling the state's plan for the first quarter of this year. The mines under the Kweichow Coal Bureau overfulfilled the coal production plan for the first quarter of this year by 28.3 percent 19 days ahead of schedule with output accounting for 33.1 percent of the yearly output plan, an increase of 74 percent over the corresponding period of last year. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 78 HK]

SZECHWAN'S DROUGHT SITUATION--There were recently one or two light showers in some of the drought-affected areas in Szechwan, but the situation is still serious and people must never lose their combat spirit. Leaders at all levels are urged to personally set up models, specifically solve various problems caused by the drought and propose practical methods to stimulate the work over the whole area. They are urged to do a good job in protecting and cultivating various sprouts, particularly sweet potato sprouts. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 14 Apr 78 HK]

YUNNAN LEADERS PLANT TREES--On the morning of 12 April Li Chi-ming, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chao Tseng-i, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Chin Kuei-hsien, (Chao Cheng-chuan) and (Li Yuan), Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee; Wang Shih-chao, first secretary of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; Hsiao Chih-chiu, deputy secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; and (Li Tai-chang), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, led some 300 cadres in planting olive trees in the suburban areas of Kunming. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 78 HK]

NORTHEAST REGION COMMEMORATES HUA'S 1977 VISIT

Heilungkiang Meeting

OW50400Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW

[Text] On 22 April 1977 during his tour of Heilungkiang Province, wise leader Chairman Hua inspected Harbin Municipality's people's defense projects. To commemorate the first anniversary of Chairman Hua's inspection leading comrades of party, government and military organs of the province and Harbin Municipality and responsible comrades of the commanding headquarters of people's defense projects of the departments concerned held a meeting to sum up their experiences and to review the implementation of the important instructions issued by Chairman Hua during his inspection.

A leading comrade of the province and the municipality who spoke at the discussion meeting said: Inspired by Chairman Hua's inspection, the people's defense projects in Harbin have made much progress over the past year. We must take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, strive for greater achievements, carry on our work, integrate the fulfillment of peacetime and wartime needs and make full use of existing projects. It is necessary to make technical innovations, to be diligent and practice frugality in building these projects and to pay attention to safety measures. It is necessary to strengthen ideological work, to comprehensively implement the party's policy and to build a good contingent of workers. It is necessary to conscientiously sum up experiences, to raise the level of technology and improve management. He also made some suggestions on a number of concrete questions.

On 22 April cadres, workers and technicians of Harbin Municipality's people's defense projects also held discussion and report meetings to review the happy occasion of Chairman Hua's inspection and to vigorously talk about the achievements made in the past year. They pledged to live up to Chairman Hua's urgent expectations, to promote people's defense projects, to grasp the key link and run the country well and to guard the motherland's northern gate well.

Taching Oilfield Rally

OW251333Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW

[Text] On the occasion of the first anniversary of the wise leader Chairman Hua's inspection tour of Taching, the cadres and masses of the oilfield, filled with happiness over victory, held a meeting to report to Chairman Hua the tremendous achievements they have made in the past year. They are determined to closely follow the wise leader Chairman Hua, continue the Long March and win still greater victories.

One year ago, when wise leader Chairman Hua visited Taching on an inspection tour, he wrote an inscription in his own handwriting: "We must hold high the Taching red banner put up by Chairman Mao." He called on Taching to advance toward still higher goals. The heroic Taching workers were greatly encouraged. In the past year, the Taching party committee and party organizations at various levels have led the cadres and masses in implementing Chairman Hua's series of important instructions, courageously advancing toward still higher goals and winning brilliant victories. During the year the oilfield overfulfilled all eight economic and technical targets set by the state and made the whole year one of great success.

I. 27 Apr 78

L 2

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

This year the oilfield has again made a good start and has done well in the first quarter. Tremendous achievements have also been made in scientific and technical, cultural and educational, public health and finance and trade fields.

On the afternoon of 20 April, the Taching party committee held a wired broadcast rally. Wang Su-min, deputy secretary of the Taching party committee, made a comprehensive report on the great achievements made by Taching workers in the past year as a result of the tremendous encouragement they received from Chairman Hua's visit.

Representatives of units inspected by Chairman Hua happily reported to Chairman Hua the new contributions they made in the past year. The Taching petrochemical general plant over-fulfilled all state production plans in the last year, set 20 new records including those for crude oil processing and (?fertilizer) production, won four national championships and made the whole year one of success. This year the plant has again scored all-round success in the first quarter. Workers and staff of (?an oil-extraction team), which was inspected by Chairman Hua, have worked very hard to promote production quickly. The utilization rate of (?the production well) has been kept at 100 percent and crude oil output has constantly increased. Workers and staff of the (?Namutien No 2 combined station) have conscientiously strengthened management and set 22 new records in crude oil (?processing). These two units were named model teams and standard units of the oilfield. On this day they reported the good news to Chairman Hua with great happiness.

Also making reports at the rally were representatives of the Taching [words indistinct] research institute, the (Mingho) oil-extraction team of the (?No 4 Oil-Extraction Department), the (Tungyun) Command, the (Yuchien) Command, the (Hung-i) station, the (Hsienfeng) No 5 team and other units.

All the comrades were convinced that closely following Chairman Hua means victory. They unanimously expressed their determination to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, follow Chairman Hua's orders, courageously advance toward still higher goals and make greater contributions to building some 10 more oilfields like Taching and to building a modern, powerful socialist country.

Taching Oilfield Article

SK251123Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 78 SK

[Article by Taching oilfield party committee: "Closely Follow Chairman Hua and March Forward Toward Higher Goals"]

[Text] It has been exactly 1 year since wise leader Chairman Hua made an inspection of Taching oilfield. Whenever they think of those unforgettable days and nights when Chairman Hua was in Taching, the 600,000 Taching sons and daughters can not help being filled with excitement and happiness at having such a wise leader as Chairman Hua, and place unbounded confidence in Chairman Hua's continuous long march along the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao.

Wise leader Chairman Hua personally came to Taching in spite of wind and snowfall in the first spring after the smashing of the gang of four. He saw oil wells, climbed drilling platforms, went down to workshops, entered dwellings, visited villages of workers and peasants as well as construction sites, and went to dormitories and dining rooms of the staff and workers, kindly visiting the workers, cadres, scientific and technological personnel and their families and leaving his footprints all over the 1,000 li of Taching oilfield.

Chairman Hua showed still greater genuine affection for and vigorously supported the red banner of Taching which had been personally fostered by Chairman Mao and carefully cultivated by Premier Chou. During his inspection, Chairman Hua made a series of important directives to Taching and wrote an inscription which reads "We should hold high the red banner of Taching fostered by Chairman Mao." Chairman Hua also personally presided over the National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry and checked and approved the basic experience of Taching. He highly praised the work done by Taching, incisively expounded on the Taching experience by applying Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, profoundly elucidated the great significance of the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and further set forth the correct orientation for the movement. He issued a great call urging Taching to march forward toward still higher goals and urging petroleum departments to strive to build some ten Taching oilfields, thus advancing higher requirements for Taching.

The personal inspection of wise leader Chairman Hua and his important directives demonstrated his great concern for Taching. He brought boundless warm feelings and enormous encouragement to the 600,000 Taching sons and daughters, and constantly inspired us to strive to implement the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about order across the land in order to build our country into a powerful socialist one with modern agriculture, industry, national defense, science and technology.

On that day, over the 1,000 li of Taching oilfield there prevailed a lively spring atmosphere. The workers, cadres, scientific and technical personnel and their families were overflowing with hearty love for Chairman Hua. They were vigorously working in the various departments in high spirits, high morale and strong fighting will, greatly inspired by Chairman Hua's kind concern, and in accordance with the strategic policy decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision has won a great victory at Taching. The year in which Chairman Hua inspected Taching was a year of great joy, a year of great order and a year of new growth for Taching. During the last year, we have waged a large scale people's war of exposing and criticizing the gang in accordance with the arrangement of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. We have applied the three antigang discussions, self-revelation meetings and comparison of one's another's line adherence in the light of actual conditions in Taching. The lively and effective forms and continuous big blows enabled the struggle to expose and criticize the gang to develop rapidly and healthfully. The confused right and wrong concerning line, ideology and theory have been clarified one by one. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been comprehensively and accurately implemented. The persons and deeds implicated in the gang's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power have basically been investigated. The gang's bourgeois factional network in Taching has been completely destroyed. The class alignment has been clarified to a further extent. We have dealt telling blows to those who engaged in beating, smashing and looting, to criminals who had seriously undermined social public order, to landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements who had regarded socialism as an enemy and who had acted in a perverse manner, to current counterrevolutionaries and to the newborn bourgeoisie. The proletarian dictatorship has been further consolidated. The party's fine traditions and work style have been restored and carried forward. The basic experience of T. A. C. has struck deep root in the hearts of the people. The revolutionization of organs and contingents have been promoted to a further depth. The minds of the cadres and people are at ease; their revolutionary spirit has been further stimulated, their work enthusiasm has been greatly boosted and revolutionary unity has been greatly strengthened. Thus a lively political atmosphere has been brought about throughout the entire oilfield.

During the last year, closely following the strategic policy decision set forth by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and in light of the gang's interference and sabotage, we carried out comprehensive consolidation of leading bodies, leading organs, party members, staff and workers, ideological and political work, enterprise management and so forth. We have ended turmoil, restored order and eliminated the gang's poisonous influence by combining theory with actual practice. We have cured internal injuries as well as traumas in an effort to build all leading bodies into fighting headquarters which can lead the masses to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about order across the land, realize the four modernizations and march forward toward still higher goals in order to build the contingents of staff and workers into a revolutionized great army of iron men with an indomitable work style which can insure victory in battle.

In 1977, leading organs at three levels in the oilfield transferred more than 2,7000 cadres to grassroots levels so as to replenish and enhance leading bodies at the various levels. In regard to grassroots-level units which had been seriously interfered with and sabotaged by the gang, concentrated consolidations have been carried out by organizing over 500 work teams to pass on their experiences and help and guide those units. The oilfield has newly worked out measures for revolutionizing leading bodies.

Taching has put the emphasis of its political work on the eight-point requirement by which it can strengthen the grassroots-level units and on the system of personal responsibility, thus restoring and carrying forward the excellent traditions and work style of mass battle of Taching.

During the past year we closely adhered to the strategic policy decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, scaled heights, took a big stride, wrested new victories in industrial and agricultural production and achieved a triumph on all fronts in the course of our advance toward still higher goals.

Wise leader Chairman Hua gave great concern to the development of the oil industry of our country. He issued a series of important directives and worked out grand blueprints during his inspection of Taching for development of the oil industry and for the future construction of Taching. Chairman Hua's warm care has given tremendous encouragement and strength to the cadres and people in Taching. Keeping firmly in mind the ardent hope of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the cadres and people have given full play to the revolutionary spirit displayed in the Taching mass battle, redoubled their efforts to put up a desperate fight, brought about great improvements and contributed to Taching's advance toward still higher goals and to the petroleum departments' efforts to create some 10 more Tachings.

As a result, on the basis of overfulfillment of state-assigned production plans for the past 17 years in a row, the oilfield in 1977 prefulfilled the state-assigned plan for crude oil production and created historical records in major economic and technical indexes. Since the beginning of this year, it has wrested outstanding records in crude oil production by overfulfilling state-assigned plans every day and every month.

Subterranean oil strata still maintain the energetic capacity to gush forth. The average daily output per single oil well has always maintained stable yield, showing a higher yield than that of the initial period of exploitation. Manufacture of oil extracting machines for high and stable oil yield has been increased, and oil mining teams with high and stable oil yield have also increased in number, topping the world peak of oilfield development.

Construction projects in the new oil-producing area which Chairman Hua inspected have already been put into production, yielding good quality oil at high speed. Prospecting work on the perimeter of Taching has been remarkably successful and has yielded more new oil-bearing areas. The staff and workers in charge of oil well drilling and prospecting work have done their work, vigorously and speedily, paying close attention to investigating deep strata in the oilfield in order to find Taching-type oilfields under Taching as well as on its perimeter.

The oilfield has achieved new victories in crude oil refining work and petrochemical industry production. In 1977, it overfulfilled the state-assigned plan for crude oil processing, topping previous peaks in 13 items including the production rate of 4 major products made from crude oil.

Chemical fertilizer production was substantially increased. The staff and workers of the chemical fertilizer plant of Taching sincerely carried out Chairman Hua's directive urging that the plant be run well, sincerely studied, carefully managed and prefulfilled the state-assigned plan by 85 days, winning the championship in 92 economic and technical indexes among similar units in China.

After smashing the mental shackles of the gang, scientific and technological personnel greatly emancipated their minds and a favorable situation has begun to prevail in scientific research work in the oilfield. Taching set up a Science and Technology Committee. All party committees strengthened their leadership over scientific research work, conscientiously implemented the party's policy on intellectuals, actively helped scientific and technological personnel to solve actual problems arising in their work or livelihood, and further boosted their enthusiasm. They are enjoying ease of mind and are greatly inspired, trying to learn more techniques and making efforts to become more professional in order to realize revolution in scientific experiment. They are marching forward toward the modernization of scientific techniques in oil mining. During the last year, the oilfield scored 1,700 scientific research successes and technical innovations, among which 32 were comparatively important. [passage indistinct]

Kirin Accomplishments Cited

SK261121Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 23 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpt] On 23 April 1977 wise leader Chairman Hua personally made an inspection tour of Kirin and gave extremely important instructions on the work in our province. Over the past year, the people of various nationalities throughout Kirin have held high Chairman Mao's great banner, adhered to the 11th national party congress line and devoted sustained efforts to implementing Chairman Hua's instructions, thus bringing about rapid development in the struggle against the gang of four and in the work in various fields in Kirin.

During his inspection tour of Kirin, wise leader Chairman Hua explicitly pointed out that exposure and criticism of the gang is not a task that can be fulfilled in a short time and that we must never underestimate the gang's pernicious influence and effects. He said that anyone who underestimated them would slacken their efforts in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and would suffer the consequences. He said that there was an overlord of northeast China who had committed many evil deeds and caused widespread pernicious influence. Chairman Hua called on us to firmly and sincerely grasp the struggle against the gang, continuously sum up experiences, extensively arouse the masses and quickly push the struggle forward.

1. 27 Apr 78

L 6

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

Chairman Hua's important instructions totally conformed with the actual situation in Kirin. The broad masses of cadres and people in Kirin were extremely encouraged by them and fortified with inexhaustible strength to expose and criticize the gang of four.

The Kirin provincial party committee has sincerely and promptly conveyed and implemented Chairman Hua's important instructions, urged the broad masses of cadres and people to whip up a new upsurge in studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and, leading the cadres and people throughout the province, has conducted the movement to deeply expose and criticize the gang in a planned manner and step by step.

Through the acute struggle in the past year, arrays of barriers set up by the former principal responsible person of the Kirin party committee and his cronies were broken, the lid of the class and line struggles which had been kept on by them for 5 months was removed and the former principal responsible person of the Kirin party committee and his cronies were finally ferreted out. Their plot to build Kirin into one of the gang's base areas for usurping party and state power was thoroughly destroyed. The bourgeois factional setup which had long been operated by the former principal responsible person of the Kirin party committee and his cronies was destructively attacked. As for those units and departments which had been strictly controlled by the former principal responsible person of the Kirin party committee and his cronies, resolute measures were taken to seize back the portion of leadership once usurped by them.

The bourgeois factional forces entrenched in these units and departments having been swiftly crumbled, the broad masses of cadres and people have become proud and elated and high in fighting will and these units and departments have undergone a profound change in outlook.

Over the past year, under the leadership of the Kirin party committee and party committees at various levels, Kirin Province has extensively mobilized the masses and has greatly developed investigation work throughout the province. Thus a lot of persons and deeds connected with the gang's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power have been exposed. Some of them have already been investigated while others are being further investigated.

By mobilizing the masses to expose and present facts and criticize and investigate them, the class alignment has been basically clarified and leading bodies of provincial-level departments and various municipalities, prefectures and counties have been mostly readjusted and strengthened.

As for those persons who were shielded and put in important positions by the former principal responsible person of the Kirin party committee and his cronies, participated in antiparty activities and committed serious mistakes in politics, as well as those who practiced beating, smashing and looting and indulged in creating disturbances in the hope of becoming officials, necessary disciplinary measures have been promptly adopted to deal with them.

The party's policies on cadres and intellectuals are being carried out step by step. Revolutionary leading cadres who were long criticized and barred have successively returned to their posts.

Since last winter, in accordance with arrangements set forth by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, a people's war has been fought throughout Kirin to expose and criticize the gang of four for the ultrarightist essence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its manifestations in various fields.

I. 27 Apr 78

L 7

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

The right and wrong which over a long period was turned upside down by the gang of four, the former principal responsible person of the Kirin party committee and his cronies on questions of line, ideology and theory has begun to be corrected and concrete events regarding right and wrong in line on various fronts are gradually being clarified. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies have been more comprehensively implemented.

Marking the first anniversary of wise leader Chairman Hua's inspection tour of Kirin, the army men and people throughout Kirin are excited and aware that although we have done much work and scored numerous achievements over the past year, there still is a big gap between the demands of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and our achievements and there is still a lot of work to be done. The people are determined to more sincerely study and implement Chairman Hua's instructions, never disappoint the concern and expectations of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, adhere to the 11th national party congress line, study and disseminate the guidelines of the Fifth NPC, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry out the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle and the struggles for production and scientific experiment, fulfill the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the province and make greater contributions to building China into a great, powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, national defense, science and technology by the end of the 20th century.

Liaoning Art Performance

SK260658Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpt] On the evening of 24 April, the Liaoning Cultural Bureau, the political and the cultural departments of Shenyang PLA units and the Shenyang Cultural Bureau jointly sponsored a literary performance at "1 August" Theater to ceremoniously mark the first anniversary of wise leader Chairman Hua's inspection of Liaoning Province. Attending the performance were Li Te-sheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and commander of Shenyang PLA units; [passage indistinct] Jen Chung-i, second secretary of the Liaoning party committee; and Chen Pu-ju, Hu I-min and Su Yu, secretaries of the Liaoning party committee. Also present at the performance were Standing Committee members of the Liaoning party committee, vice chairmen of the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee, vice chairmen of the Liaoning CPPCC and leading comrades of Shenyang PLA units including Chang Jui-tai, Hsiao Chuan-fu, (Li Hua-min), Tsou Yen, Chang Wu, (Lo Chen-fu), (Chang Yung-ya), and (Lo Ting-chun); responsible persons of the leading organ of PLA units stationed in Shenyang; leading comrades of the Liaoning Military District including Yang Ta-i and Wang Ying-chung; Secretary of the Shenyang party committee Li Chih-wen; deputy secretaries of the Shenyang party committee including Sung Kuang, Hsiao Tso-han and Teng Chu-ju; Standing Committee members of the Shenyang party committee and responsible persons of the Shenyang Revolutionary Committee and the Shenyang CPPCC.

It was a great honor and happiness to the people of Liaoning Province that wise leader Chairman Hua inspected Liaoning. In the past year, a tremendous change has taken place in Liaoning. Significant success has been won in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and triumphant news has kept pouring in from various fronts.

SHENSI SCIENCE CONFERENCE OPENS 23 APRIL

HK250905Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] The science conference convened by the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee opened in Sian on 23 April. Yu Ming-tao, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, declared the conference open.

Yu Ming-tao then made a speech. He said: [begin recording] The provincial science conference which we have all been long awaiting opens today. The delegates attending the meeting come from all fronts and all parts of the province. "The tasks of this meeting are to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, implement the line of the 11th party Congress and the tasks put forward by the Fifth NPC, respond to Chairman Hua's great call to raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire nation, implement the spirit of the National Science Conference, expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging science and technology, discuss and formulate the province's plan for development science and technology, commend the progressives, affirm outstanding achievements and mobilize the people of the province to strive to fulfill the general task for the new period and to build China into a powerful and modern socialist country. This conference is an unprecedented gathering on our province's science and technology front. It is a mobilization and oath-taking meeting to establish heroic ambitions and advance toward the modernization of science and technology. It is a meeting to exchange experiences and [words indistinct]. The convening of this conference will play a very stimulating role in increasing the pace of socialist revolution and construction in the province and developing the national economy at high speed.

"We must seriously study the important speeches of wise leader Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference as well as the report of Vice Premier Fang I, greatly raise our understanding and greatly emancipate our thinking." [end recording]

Comrade Chou Chi-i, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and leader of the Shensi delegation to the National Science Conference, delivered a report conveying the spirit of the conference. "Comrade Chou Chi-i conveyed the main spirit of the conference under the following five headings: 1) Raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation is a great strategic task of the new period; 2) profoundly understand the basic Marxist viewpoint that science is a productive force and spontaneously persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat; 3) it is necessary to correctly evaluate achievements in science and technology and of China's science and technology ranks since liberation and correctly understand and make rational demands in regard to people being both Red and expert; 4) establish heroic ambitions and fulfill the national science and technological development plan; 5) it is necessary to promote science and technology as rapidly as possible and the key to doing this is to strengthen the leadership of the party committees at all levels.

Present at the conference were Yu Ming-tao, Hsiao Chun, Hu Ping-yun, Hu Chin-ti, (Sung Yu-chuan), Chou Chi-i, Jen Kuo-i, Kuo Yun-chung and Li Hai-ting, responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees; (Teng Kuo-chung), Chang Li-fu, (Chang Shu-yun), Yu Te-chiang, (Chang Hsien-min), (Wang Tzu), (Kang Chien-sheng), (Lu Man), (Chang Chih-chien), (Yang Tso-i), (Yuan Wen-chin), (Chang Hung-fu), (Chang Feng-ying), Han Chih-kang and (Yang Ko), responsible members of provincial organs; leaders of delegations from all parts of the province and the PLA units stationed in Shensi; and old, middle-aged and young science workers.

I. 27 Apr 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

N 1

BRZEZINSKI VISIT TO CHINA REVIEWED BY PRESS

HSIN WAN PAO Comment

HK271145Y Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 27 Apr 78 p 1 HK

[Unattributed "Evening Talk" column: "The White House Will Send an Important Person to Peking Next Month"]

[Excerpts] The visit of Carter's National Security Adviser Brzezinski to China next month is a surprising and not so surprising announcement.

Huang Chen talked about a Brzezinski visit to China last year when he left his post as chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in Washington and returned to China to take up the post of minister of culture. However, just 2 or 3 months ago Washington said that Brzezinski would not visit Peking this year. Brzezinski told reporters a few days ago that he very much wants to go to China, definitely before 1999 (within this century). His spokesman added that at present there is no definite plan. This was only a week ago. Now, "before 1999" has become "20 to 23 May 1978."

This is not the first time that a denial has been made by a spokesman. This kind of denial is sometimes believable and sometimes unbelievable. Brzezinski's statements can be affirmative or they can be diplomatic remarks that are not affirmative. Now they are finally affirmative.

A White House spokesman said that Brzezinski's visit to Peking is aimed at working in the direction of normalization. At the same time, the spokesman said that he is not going to talk about how to specifically achieve normalization. Who can believe that he is going all the way to Peking just to talk about some issues which are not relevant to Peking and not touch on the issues which are closely related to relations between the two countries?

Carter said during the election campaign that he would not visit China if the Chinese leaders did not visit the United States. It was reported a few days ago that this was no longer true. It was even said that he is prepared to visit Peking next April.

Last year it was Vance. This year it is Brzezinski. Next year it will be Carter. This is a likely possibility. The main thing is the situation at that time.

Vance visited China last August after he failed in his mission to the Soviet Union for talks on limiting strategic weapons. This year Brzezinski will visit China in May, after Vance again failed in his mission to the Soviet Union. It appears that visiting China has become a necessary move adopted by the United States in order to impress Moscow.

At the same time, Moscow has employed a maneuver. Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation to the Sino-Soviet border talks and deputy foreign minister, returned to Peking on the day the White House announced Brzezinski's visit to China.

It shows that Peking occupies an important position.

TA KUNG PAO Column

HK271125Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 27 Apr 78 p 2 HK

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Brzezinski Visits China--This Time, This Man"]

[Text] The White House announced that National Security Adviser Brzezinski will visit China for talks next month. The selection of this man and the timing is worthy of attention.

1. 27 Apr 78

N 2

PRC
HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

The title of national security adviser is a particularly sensitive one in Sino-U.S. relations.

When Kissinger sneaked into [chien lai 3480 0171] China to pave the way for President Nixon's visit, he held the post of national security adviser. At the time, even the U.S. State Department did not know about his activities.

After taking office, President Carter sent Secretary of State Vance to China. It appears that sending Brzezinski to China after Vance's visit is designed to stress the importance of the China issue.

As far as the timing is concerned, the U.S. announcement can be viewed in relation to three issues:

1. The U.S. Congress has just passed the Panama Canal treaty. U.S. authorities have said time and again that the canal treaty took priority over Sino-U.S. relations. Taipei newspapers have expressed concern over the new movement in Sino-U.S. relations since the passing of the treaty.
2. U.S. Secretary of State Vance ended his visit to Moscow 2 days ago. The participants have not made any major breakthrough in limiting strategic weapons.
3. Ilichev, leader of the Soviet delegation to the Sino-Soviet border talks, has returned to Peking after being away from the capital for 9 months.

Nothing has come of the Sino-Soviet border talks after 9 years. This is primarily because the Soviet side has not fulfilled the guarantee of troop withdrawal made by Kosygin to Premier Chou at Peking airport.

The Supreme Soviet sent an official letter to China before the opening of the Fifth NPC. The letter demanded that both sides jointly issue an empty declaration on relations between the two countries and indicated that the Soviet Union is willing to send someone to Peking to hold talks on the issue.

Peking replied that this depended on specific action being taken and that it does not want a piece of paper full of empty words. Peking rejected the letter. Also, it would certainly refuse to receive the person sent by the Supreme Soviet.

The representative of the Supreme Soviet cannot come, but the representative to the border talks has returned. Moreover, the United States, which is on the other side of the Atlantic [as published], announced on the same day that it will send the national security adviser to China.

This makes us recall a line in one of the poems of Chairman Mao: "Steadfastly we stand our ground."

After President Carter took office, some people asked him whether he wanted to visit China as the two former presidents (Nixon and Ford) did. He answered that now is the time for the Chinese to return the visit. After being in office for slightly less than 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ years, he has sent Secretary of State Vance to China only once.

Things again changed before Vance went to the Soviet Union for negotiations. Godfrey Sperling, Washington bureau chief of the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, reported that Carter intends to visit China before his term expires.

Yesterday, a White House spokesman denied that Carter would visit Peking. However, the rumor of Carter's intention to visit China and the announcement of Brzezinski's trip to China arose around the time Vance began and ended his visit to the Soviet Union. This is why people have paid attention to the issue.

I. 27 Apr 78

N 3

PRC

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

A White House spokesman said Brzezinski's visit is for discussing joint strategic problems between the two countries, including the Middle East and Asian problems.

These discussions will certainly and inevitably cover the Sino-U.S. Shanghai communique. Many Americans who are enthusiastic about promoting Sino-U.S. relations believe that Carter has not really moved forward on this Sino-U.S. issue.

The recent Soviet-U.S. negotiations and the debate on the neutron bomb have further shown that the Soviet Union is increasing its threat. The United States is facing another test of how to counter the Soviet threat.

WEN WEI PO NOTES EUROPEAN WARNINGS ON U.S. APPEASEMENT

HK241440Y Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 23 Apr 78 p 2 HK

[Unattributed "Current Affairs Analysis" column: "French Neutron Bomb Production and Callaghan's Advice"]

[Excerpt] The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between U.S. Secretary of State Vance and Gromyko ended because three key problems could not be solved. Issuance of the originally-planned joint communique was also indefinitely postponed.

Before Vance went to the Soviet Union this time, Carter decided to suspend neutron bomb production probably in the hope of getting Soviet concessions. However, this soft and weak move failed to make the Kremlin change its attitude. It saw the weakness of Carter trying his best to save his prestige from dropping and the U.S. dollar crisis. The Kremlin continued to raise its price. It even said that the neutron bomb, which it once feared very much, was not a subject for discussion and could not be regarded as a bargaining chip.

The United States should learn a lesson from this. People can see that the U.S. policy of appeasement is arousing the dissatisfaction of its allies in the West. Regarding NATO countries, there were recently two points worth noting. The first was that British Prime Minister Callaghan gave a strong warning to the Soviet Union when he presided over the opening of a ship repair base. He pointed out that the Soviet Union is building at least 10 aircraft carriers and that the number of nuclear submarines it now has under construction is more than the total number of nuclear submarines of the United States and Britain combined. This means that the Soviet Union can deploy its fleets to block the searoutes of the West, Asia and the Middle East. Although Callaghan did not mention the evil consequences of blocking the West's searoutes, all people understand that it would be the same as grasping the West by the throat. Callaghan's speech was delivered during the talks between Vance and Gromyko. It served as a warning to the Soviet Union and as good advice to the United States.

The second point was the news released in Paris about the French neutron bomb testing. This happened during Vance's visit to the Soviet Union. It obviously implied: "If you don't do it, I will." Public opinion in the West believes that French research on and production of the neutron bomb are strategically significant for the weak European defense. The only feasible way to deal with a hegemonist like the Soviet Union is to strengthen military power and defeat the enemy's conspiracy.

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90

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